

BRIAND URGES  
EXTENSION OF  
LOCARNO PACTS

System of Regional Agreements Should Be Made to Cover Broader Area

ANGLO-FRENCH UNITY  
SEEN IN CONVERSATION

French Foreign Minister Compliments Interparliamentary Union on Peace Efforts

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Unanimity between French and English views on the vital questions which the League of Nations Assembly opening tomorrow will pose may be said to have been agreed upon during the Briand-Chamberlain conversation held yesterday afternoon following Sir Austen's arrival from London.

Soon after leaving Sir Austen, Aristide Briand attended the banquet which wound up the past week's interparliamentary union congress. In a carefully worded address which probably reflected Sir Austen Chamberlain's views as well as his own, Mr. Briand emphasized the need of extending the Locarno system of regional pacts over a broader area. Respect of treaties and the substitution of juridical procedure for wars, he added, were the best means of insuring that peace for the civilized world which was no longer a luxury but a vital necessity.

M. Briand complimented the peace efforts of the representatives of the 37 nations gathered at their twenty-fourth congress. During the meeting it was forcibly brought out that peoples of all nations desire only peace, that the codification of international law and adherence to international agreements must be achieved, that despite all difficulties, the disarmament movement must be proceeded with, and that the high seas and airways impeding commerce were retarding world peace.

The most interesting phase of the interparliamentary gathering was the frank uncovering of Franco-German views on mutual problems. The French said: "Our security demands our allies' security on your eastern frontier which you have not guaranteed. The Germans said: We denounce war, but we must continue to seek eastern frontier rectification through pacific means. The local press stated that there were three steps to a Franco-German understanding. The first had been taken, namely, the Franco-German commercial treaty. The second would be the French evacuation of the Rhineland, and third, when neither France nor Germany would demand anything of the other but would find themselves in accord when facing new international tasks. French circles working to reach this understanding admitted the need of England's co-operation, hence the value of the Briand-Chamberlain talk.

NEW ENGLAND FREIGHT  
RATE ORDER DEFERRED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The recent order of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the New England division city to increase the division of through freight rates to and from New England was ordered postponed for a month by the commission.

The case is No. 11,756, Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company et al. v. Aberdeen & Rockfish Railroad Company et al., and has been before the commission in various forms for years. The latest order was entered June 14, and by its terms, until the postponement, was to have become effective Sept. 1.

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Bar Association Urged to Work  
for Uniform Statutes in Nation

Mr. Whitman Says Minority in Congress Blocks Reform—Labor Legislation Studies Commended at Convention—Would Cut Red Tape

By a Staff Correspondent

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Two thousand members of the American Bar Association, meeting here on the fiftieth anniversary of the association's founding by a small group of lawyers in 1878 in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and the presence of representatives from Great Britain, France and Canada, heard Charles S. Whitman, formerly governor of New York and president of the association, urge greater activity on the task of devising means to remedy the delays and technical difficulties which have so often defeated justice in litigation.

In the annual presidential address, Mr. Whitman stressed the need of passing on the work now being done by various agencies within the bar association to speed up American justice, unify procedure, codify international law and raise the educational standards within the legal profession.

"It is easy to be popular to ridicule and to criticize," Mr. Whitman said at the conclusion of his address, to call attention to the law's failures, inequalities and delays, to recall the past at the expense of the present, and propose remedies for real or fancied wrongs, ill considered and ill advised.

"It is not easy in the conditions under which we are living, complicated and ever increasingly so, to determine upon rules of conduct to be prescribed by governing authority which shall secure to all the blessings of liberty and assure to all justice and security. To that task, so far as in us lies, the members of this association by our very inheritance, are committed."

Summarizing the problems involving the administration of law and justice now before American lawyers, Mr. Whitman told how, 20 years ago, the association undertook the task of devising means to remedy the delays and technical difficulties which have so often defeated justice in litigation.

This proposed reform, Mr. Whitman disclosed, is being blocked by a small minority in Congress. "Notwithstanding the fact that at the last session of Congress 92 Senators and more than 80 per cent of the members of the House of Representatives committed themselves in favor of the bill, the opposition of a small minority was effective in defeating this reform measure. The committee asks the continued and earnest support of the association in its effort to further the passage of this legislation."

Model Code Sought

Criminal law reform, Mr. Whitman continued, is now, as it has long been, a problem of major importance in legal administration. The work of preparing a standard model code of criminal procedure has been

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

TARIFF ON WOOL  
SHOULD BE CUT,  
MR. MOSES TOLD

Mills Closed by High Duties, Manufacturers Protest to Senator

Declaring that the tariff on wool is so high that some manufacturers are being forced to substitute shoddy and cotton for the wool the high tariff prevents it from buying, and that such a tariff is unjustifiable, the director of the Carded Woolen Manufacturers Association, Mr. George H. Moses (R.) of New Hampshire, said in a letter to the statement of Senator Charles W. Morse (R.) of New Hampshire, that he desired information in order to be in a position to argue for a still higher revision of the tariff during the coming session of Congress.

Warning Cited

The letter sent to Senator Moses follows:

Today's papers report you as having warned the woolen and worsted manufacturers at the Lake Spofford wool schedule in Lake Spofford, N. H., on Saturday, to prepare for an assault on the tariff at the next session of Congress. You are reported as having said that "the senators and congressmen can do little or nothing without available facts and that it is up to the manufacturers to furnish the data with which to counteract the claims of the anti-tariff element."

"When the talk comes for a reduction," the papers charge that you told the woolen and worsted manufacturers, "I want to be in a position to argue for upward revision."

You doubtless have heard of the Tennessee Congressman who, when asked for his view on the tariff, replied: "If the tariff is too high, it should be lowered, and if it is too low it should be higher."

The present situation in the woolen and worsted industry is such that something different from the Tennessee doctrine of tariff revision should come from a Senator from New Hampshire. The call for data on the wool schedule in August, 1927, by one of the senators who did his best in 1921-22 to make the Fordney wool schedule a law means, if it means anything, that he and the majority that voted with him did so without knowing what the wool schedule was which they imposed on the country.

You told the woolen and worsted manufacturers that you wanted to be in a position to argue for an upward revision next winter. Such a change can be justified only if the tariff is equally adjusted but too low for protection. The Fordney tariff on wool has varied from 18 to 190 per cent ad valorem since 1922, and varies now from 40 to 100 per cent on the bulk of the wool in foreign markets.

Calls Tariff "Outrage"

Are you ready to take the position which is to be inferred from your Lake Spofford speech, that in 1927 you lack the information which shows such a tariff to be an outrage? Do you mean that next winter you will advocate and vote to increase not only the 40 to 40 per cent but fully protect the woolgrower, but the 10 to 125 per cent on the wool the American woolgrowers do not produce, and which are now excluded from the country, forcing the manufacturers to substitute cotton and shoddy for the wool your wool tariff prevents them from buying?

You know as well as we do that

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

LEGIONNAIRES  
START ABROAD  
AMID CHEERING

Fireboats, Seaplanes, and Band Give Send-Off to Steamer

Another band of Legionnaires, more than 300 strong, set sail today for France, where glories gained 10 years ago will be refurbished in the American Legion convention in Paris. As the steamer Martha Washington departed for its round-about journey to the convention place, a send-off fit for royalty was given to those aboard.

With band playing, flag flying and with thousands of friends cheering from the crowded spaces of Commonwealth Pier, as well as from the decks of the vessel and with seaplanes circling overhead, "all ashore" whistles were blown a few minutes after noon, and the trip began.

Whistles Say "Bon Voyage"

No sooner had the tug backed the huge liner from the docks and pointed her nose down the harbor than the Boston fireboats that had lain in wait steamed to the scene and began to toss their watery "farewells," the high, white, streaming arcs of water forced from their high-powered nozzles disintegrating as they fell about the ship, allowing the sun to form miniature rainbows about their upper edges.

And then the whistles took up the cry "bon voyage," the shipping authorities, by order of the Mayor, having informed nearby boats and factories of the passing of the ship and her errand. Shril whistles as well as the whistles of the ship, and the whistles of a bell tolling, or a cheer from a passing ship, followed the Martha Washington as she steamed for the ocean and for Europe.

The Martha Washington arriving in the harbor early this morning, making the trip from New York with only a few passengers aboard, was prepared for the occasion long before the crowds of Legionnaires began to arrive with bag and baggage, and surrounded with friends. All the Legionnaires flags of the international code were gaily bedecking the superstructure and strung along the upper deck when the first travelers came to take their staterooms.

The exercises that had been arranged to speed the parting Legionnaires were begun at 11 o'clock, with the pier crowded almost to capacity.

The Rev. James M. Bellamy gave the invocation after the band from the City of Boston, led by the City Band, had played for almost an hour. Dr. William H. Griffin, state vice-commander of the Legion, then introduced Charles T. Flynn, the leader of the "40 and 8," and George B. Johnson, the director of public celebrations, who represented Mayor Nichols.

State Commander Pleased

Mr. Johnson urged those that were going abroad to carry the fame of Boston along with them, and to make themselves known as Bostonians when they reached Paris. He added that the Mayor, through him, wished the Legionnaires "bon voyage."

John W. Reth, state commander, said that if the enthusiasm kept up he would undoubtedly be in Paris before he was scheduled to leave, which is on Sept. 3. The benediction was given by Mrs. Elizabeth O'Brien, the national chaplain of the American Legion Auxiliary.

The Foggy Post Band then played "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and the "Marseilles," and it was by a concerted rush that the men managed to board the ship. They were the last to cross the gang plank. The band, with the rest of the Legionnaires aboard, and come back through Switzerland by the overnight trip. They will reach Paris on the morning of the day that the convention starts.

Attendance the Same

"Compare, if you will, the increase of school maintenance this year with the decrease in other departmental maintenance. Ask why school maintenance shows an alarming growth while school attendance remains about the same. If there is a justification in mounting costs, it must come by some system of careful analysis utterly lacking."

"This year, as in the past, a school committee surplus was created for unascertained purposes covered by the broad title of 'School Expansion.' There is no possible analysis of this term. It does not even appear in the school committee budget, nor are other titles in this budget sufficiently expressive to indicate clearly the precise nature of school expenditures. There is not the benefit of the comparative costs for three years, as appears in the budgets of other city and county departments."

The Boston Real Estate Exchange is showing a commendable interest in the Mayor's budget which covers other city departments. The Mayor's budget is in segregated form. Its purposes are closely itemized. That is why it can easily be analyzed and subjected to discussion. On the contrary, the school committee budget may be described as the most telescopic budget in the world. It seems to have been taken up in working out a flood control program. The next Congress will undoubtedly make effort to obtain appropriations for the building of higher levees and the conservation of food waters by erecting great reservoirs and storage of water for irrigation purposes."

"The attitude of the Government depends on the recommendations of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, whose knowledge of the situation and his ability as an engineer comes in handy with the Congressional program."

Several measures of agricultural relief will be acted upon at the next session of Congress. Mr. Capper pointed out, including a modified form of the McNary-Haugen bill. One of the early measures retaining the features of the relief bill vetoed by the President, came out at Rapid City not long ago and, while not by President Coolidge nor approved by him, has reason of the friendly support of the Administration, Mr. Capper said.

This bill probably originated through William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, the Senator from Kansas said, and differs from the McNary-Haugen bill to an extent that it may meet the approval of all factions. Mr. Capper illustrates the measure as encouraging the co-operative organizations in obtaining large advance loans on crops when harvested, thereby enabling the organizations to store the crops until the market is more favorable. At this time, no one knows who will introduce the bill, Mr. Capper said.

Speaking as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, Mr. Capper said that he did not believe this country would ever approve of another attempt to contest naval supremacy with any other foreign power, and would stand steadfast behind the policy advocated at the recent disarmament conference, at Geneva.

"If we had yielded to Great Britain's demands at the recent Geneva conference, it would have meant an extended yachting trip along the New England coast, was the guest of President and Mrs. Coolidge at the State Game Lodge in Rapid City, N. D., at the time and was the only outsider in the President's office when the newspaper representatives were called in to receive the message."

"I was not aware of the turn of events, and it was as much of a surprise to me as it was to others," Mr. Capper said, in an interview, adding that great disappointment was manifested among the people of Kansas, as well as other parts of the West, when the announcement was received.

How He Might Accept

"In my opinion," he continued, "on one consideration only would Mr. Coolidge again become a candidate. If a deadlock should arise, and if he was offered the nomination, he probably would accept."

"It is the hope of many Republicans that these conditions will come about, but the sincerity of Mr. Coolidge in making the astonishing statement of his withdrawal from the presidential race cannot be doubted. The merits of Messrs. Hoover, Dawes, Lowden and Hughes, of whom the West is seriously thinking, will be carefully considered and studied before Calvin Coolidge is brought to the front again. Hughes is a probability that Charles E. Hughes also will be considered. Mr. Hoover is also favored by business men, especially in Kansas, although there is no evidence of crystallized sentiment toward any one in particular at this time."

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SCHOOL BUDGET  
IS VITAL, MAYOR  
TELLS EXCHANGE

Mr. Nichols Asks Co-operation of Realty Men in Letter to Mr. Sleeper

Mayor Nichols today sent a letter to Stephen W. Sleeper, president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, urging the exchange to take up with the Finance Commission and the School Committee the preparation of a school budget segregated in form like those which other departments of the city prepare for the Mayor annually.

The Mayor also asks the Real Estate Exchange to add its influence to his in prevailing upon the school committee to make no appropriations for a current year which are not necessary to be used in that time. In his letter he says:

"Recently you expressed satisfaction in the reduced tax rate for 1927, and a wish to examine the departmental estimates for 1928, upon which the Mayor's budget will soon be made up. I was, of course, glad to grant your wish."

"I have been gratified to find that the Boston Real Estate Exchange recognizes the many factors in the tax rate beyond the Mayor's budget. One of these is the school budget, over which the Mayor has no control except for his veto."

"The present policy of the school committee, which provides for an annual surplus for use for the following year, has been severely criticized, even by members of the committee. It is true these members are in the minority, but I feel that they are entitled to your support as well as my own as an effort to change this questionable policy."

"I have on two occasions this year in veto messages directed the attention of the School Committee to its indefensible surplus and have thereby forced a reduction in said surplus of \$200,000, with a resulting reduction this year in the city tax rate of over 10c."

"Compare, if you will, the increase of school maintenance this year with the decrease in other departmental maintenance. Ask why school maintenance shows an alarming growth while school attendance remains about the same. If there is a justification in mounting costs, it must come by some system of careful analysis utterly lacking."

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Deadlock May Compel President  
to Run Again, Thinks Mr. Capper

Kansas Senator Stresses Coolidge Desire to Retire—Says Wet Attack in Congress Will Fail—Sees No Special Session—New Farm Bill Hopeful

Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, believes Calvin Coolidge was in good faith when he announced he did not choose to run for President in 1928, and has no thought of being re-nominated, but might accept the nomination in case of a deadlock.

Mr. Capper, who is at the Copley Plaza for a few days, after a three-weeks' vacation at Magnolia and an extended yachting trip along the New England coast, was the guest of President and Mrs. Coolidge at the State Game Lodge in Rapid City, N. D., at the time and was the only outsider in the President's office when the newspaper representatives were called in to receive the message."

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CIVIC EDUCATION  
HAS MAJOR ROLE  
IN W. C. T. U. PLAN

"Out of Committee Rooms Into the Community," Is Advice

LOCAL GROUPS URGED TO MEET PROPAGANDA

Leaders Continue Emphasis on Political Action to Support Enforcement Officials

By a Staff Correspondent

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 31.—Following the announced policy of the W. C. T. U. to work for law enforcement through political parties, a detailed plan of action for the year was given the 12,000 local groups of temperance workers of the United States by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, vice-president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the closing session of its fifty-third annual convention.

Get out of the committee room and into the community, is the message of the program, which urges a thorough campaign of education for law enforcement. "Know the benefits of prohibition," is advised as the first step. After educating themselves, the more than half a million women who are members of this organization should then set forth to sell prohibition to the community by an educational campaign tingling with action.

"Place increased emphasis on temperance instruction in the schools and colleges," the plan continues. "Urging the teaching of the history of prohibition, of the liquor traffic, stress the patriotism of law observance."

Warns Against Ridicule

"Recognize and know how to counteract the effect of destructive propaganda by constructive information campaign," the plan continues. "Urging the teaching of the history of prohibition, of the liquor traffic, stress the patriotism of law observance."

In an interview Mrs. Smith explained that this phase of the program was stressed because it is believed that opponents of prohibition have begun a "smoke campaign" of ridicule, other methods having failed. The wets are now trying to discredit prohibition by making W. C. T. U. women an unpleasant sight in fiction, a severe, disconcerting, joyless type of woman, and in the actual temperance movement. To counteract this, Mrs. Smith urged an honest presentation of the facts to the public.

Re-emphasizing the prime necessity of obtaining the nomination and election of candidates "who warrant the belief that the law will be safe in their hands," the outline of action went a step further and appealed to the women to get acquainted with their legislators, to election, support them when possible, and commend those who are helping to enforce the law.

"Know the courts through personal attendance," was another piece of advice. "For the purpose of law enforcement. Know how law violators are punished, whether they are promptly tried and whether their sentences are adequate."

Miss Volstead Speaks

The plan of action was concluded with the slogan which is the key to W. C. T. U. activity for the year ahead—"Prohibition is the best method."

An appeal to the W. C. T. U. to broaden its work in the political field was made by Miss Laura Volstead, president of the National Woman's Club of St. Paul and daughter of Andrew Volstead. "Where a great moral issue such as prohibition is concerned," she said, "we must help make its enforcement effective without reference to party. By this I mean the election to office of people of whatever party they may be who are actually dry, qualified to fill the position, of course, and who have the courage to do their duty."

"There is no substitute for prohibition and we need none," Dr. John A. Lapp, president of the National Conference of Social Work, insisted. The argument for light wines and beer was broken down by the argument for prohibition. "As for governmental control, I







## IRELAND SEES NEW ALIGNMENT BROUGHT ABOUT

President Cosgrave to Get  
Support From Former  
Opposition Members

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph  
from Halifax

DUBLIN, Aug. 31.—Two or three ex-unions, and one or two former Nationalists have already decided to go forward on the government ticket in the Free State elections on Sept. 15 instead of standing as independents, while the Farmers Party is preparing to enter into a working arrangement with the Government so that the constitutional votes will not be split to let De Valera candidates.

One factor that has helped to bring about this new alignment is that J. J. Walsh, apostle of high protection, apparently not participating in the election. Although chairman of the government party organization he left Ireland for Europe 12 hours after the Dail dissolved without announcing his intention to the president of the executive council or to his ministerial colleagues. Whether he has resigned or not is not known. According to some of his friends he will return on the eve of the election while others declare he has withdrawn from politics altogether.

Anyway, his departure, instead of weakening the Government Party, has strengthened it. There are likely to be fewer candidates this election—probably not many more than 300 although there were 375 last June—because most of the parties are suffering from lack of funds. On this matter, however, it will be impossible to speak with any precision until next Saturday, when the nominations take place.

DUBLIN, IRE., Aug. 31 (AP)—All the political parties of the Free State have been devoting their energies the last few days to preparations for the legislative elections. William T. Cosgrave, president of the Free State Cabinet, and nearly all his ministers are to start extensive speaking programs throughout the country.

The Fianna Fail Republican Party of Eamon de Valera, has already published the names of 49 candidates. All the Laborites are recontesting their seats and will be reinforced by other candidates. The Government has not yet announced its candidates, and Capt. William Redmond has given no indication of his plans for the National League Party.

There is a strong movement among the Government supporters to induce the Farmers' Party and the independents to ally themselves with the Government. The independents are not an organized party; they prefer not to be bound by any sort of pledge. It is understood, however, that individually some prominent independent, Major Bryan Cooper, has agreed to join the Government Party and will stand as an official Government candidate. His abilities are recognized as fitting him for an administrative post, and it is declared that he probably would have been a member of the Cabinet long ago if he had joined the Government Party.

At the moment, the Farmers' Party is believed likely to maintain a separate existence, but support President Cosgrave against the Labor and Fianna Fail combination.

Hitherto all ministerial appointments have been confined to the Government Party, and it is supposed in the event of a Government victory, no position would be given to members of the Farmers' Party or independents, unless they definitely joined the Government, as to appoint an outsider would mean a coalition, to which Mr. Cosgrave objects.

## NEW WATER COMPACT STUDIED AT DENVER

Seven-State Colorado Conference May Take Recess

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 31 (Special).—When it was apparent that California and Arizona could not agree as to the interpretation of the new water division proposal offered them the four upper-basin states drew up a third compromise and the eighth day of the seven-state Colorado River conference here was occupied with discussion of the plan in executive sessions.

The conference situation reached a climax with drafting of the third compromise for division of the water allotted the three lower basin states by the Colorado River compact, after the two earlier proposals had failed. The power question, which Nevada attempted to inject, was not mentioned in the discussion of the new proposal, according to report. In case an early agreement is not reached, that is before the last of this week, there is some talk among the various delegations of recessing the conference for 30 days.

## OREGON MAN TO HEAD SIGN PAINTERS' GUILD

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31 (AP)—The International Sign Painters' Guild at the closing session of its annual convention here elected the following officers:

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officers: George F. Vahl, Portland, Ore., president; Charles F. Gibbons, Worcester, Mass., first vice-president; Ernest D. Grady, Charlotte, N. C., second vice-president; Harry Milliken, Detroit, Mich., third vice-president; P. A. Cunningham, Providence, R. I., registrar; Everett K. White, Stillwater, Okla., treasurer. Choice of the 1928 convention city was left to the general council, which will meet later this year.

## Y. M. C. A. HELD BLAMELESS

Satisfaction Expressed in  
London Over Finding of  
Indian Committee

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via  
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Satisfaction is expressed here at the Y. M. C. A. examination by an impartial committee from the charges brought against it by the European Association of Calcutta, last February, of participating undesirably in Indian politics. The committee comprised Justice Pearson of the Calcutta High Court, and B. L. Mitter, Advocate-General of Bengal.

Its report, as summarized here in cables from Calcutta, finds no evidence to support the allegation that servants of the Y. M. C. A. "sell their time to the promoters of anti-British political movements." It also finds the stories unfounded that there was "stone-throwing from the Calcutta branch of the Y. M. C. A. during the Prince of Wales's visit," or that the association distributed subversive literature in Mesopotamia.

Regarding the complaint that anti-British missionaries have been allowed to lecture under the association's auspices, the committee expresses the opinion that more efficient control might have been exercised over the lecturers and lectures. In conclusion, the committee says that only three out of 117 paid officials of the association took part in politics. In this connection, it will be recalled that Sir Arthur Yapp, national secretary of the order in London, has pointed out that it is the Y. M. C. A.'s invariable rule and custom to keep absolutely clear of party politics. "We cannot, of course," Sir Arthur added, "interfere with the liberty of the individual members of the association. Nationalist feeling runs high in countries like India and China, and it would be a miracle if occasionally some member of the rank and file did not overstep the bounds of moderation."

## RATE STRUCTURE HEARINGS LISTED

Cotton Schedules Are to Come  
Under Federal Inquiry

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—A series of hearings in connection with general rate structure investigations held under the Hoch-Smith resolution passed by the Sixty-ninth Congress, and relating to rates on cotton, was announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The hearings will be held before Thomas F. Woodcock, commissioner, or G. H. Harting, examiner, beginning Oct. 13 at Atlanta, Ga. On the day following the termination of the Atlanta hearing, Oct. 31, another hearing will be opened at Los Angeles, Calif. Sessions will be opened Nov. 18 at Oklahoma City and Dallas, Tex., on Nov. 25.

The commission has consolidated with the rate structure investigation, a hearing of a number of formal complaint cases involving rates on cotton, including similar complaints filed by 12 state cotton growers' cooperative associations, which asked a 20 per cent reduction in cotton rates throughout the United States.

The Interstate Commerce Commission also announced the calling of another conference on Sept. 20 at its offices in Washington on another phase of its rate structure investigation which relates to livestock rates in the Southwest.

## GOOD PROSPECTS FOR FINLAND'S HARVEST

HELSINKI, (Special Correspondence).—The prospects for the harvest in Finland have improved owing to the favorable weather in July. The harvest is now expected to surpass the average. In the majority of the provinces the rye will probably harvest somewhat over the average, the figures varying between 7.2 and 8.8, corn and oats are also likely to be above the average, varying between 5.5 and 5.7.

Potatoes also show a satisfactory condition and promise a better crop than even last July, which was a rich one, averaging this year 5.5. Hay varies from 6.5 to 5.7 and wheat from 6.6 to 5.5. In the above figures 5 stands for normal.

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## Not to His Liking



## GREEKS PROPOSE TO MAKE AHEPA INTERNATIONAL

May Spread Ideals Through-  
out World—\$25,000 for  
Greece-America Flight

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 31 (Special).—A proposal was submitted at the second day's session of the fifth annual convention of Ahepa, Greek-American fraternity, to make it an international organization, taking first the English-speaking countries and following with other nations.

Sponsors of the movement explained that the intention is to spread the ideals of the order throughout the world, giving each country the benefit of a central organization working for the best interests of all. A committee was appointed and is expected to have a definite proposal to place before the delegates before adjournment.

With a view to strengthening and promoting Greek aviation, a committee was appointed to confer with the Hellenic Aero Club, with an offer of a prize of \$25,000 for the first successful flight by a Greek from Athens, Greece to one of the 15 Athens in America. Details will be worked out by the committee and the Aero Club, and a decision arrived at as to the specific Athens to be selected as the landing place. It was emphasized by the committee that the offer was to stimulate development of aviation in Greece, and the manufacture of the proper kind of long-distance aircraft. Every safety device will be insisted upon before the flight is allowed to start.

Ahepa Expands Westward  
Andrew Nickas, supreme secretary, gave probably the most interesting report of the day when he told of the growth of Ahepa westward, with the establishment of lodges in California, Colorado, Omaha, Kansas and other states of the west.

The rapid expansion of the fraternity until there is now no section of the United States left uncovered was one of the salient points brought out. That this growth has been along right lines, and that the 22,000 members of the order are the most representative types of Greek-Americans in every community, was reflected in the messages brought to the convention from cities represented by the chapters.

It was stated that expansion along membership lines was one of the greatest needs of the order, and the various chapters, assisted by the organizers of the fraternity, realized this need and met it with an intention.

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## BORDER PATROL ON LAKES WILL BE REINFORCED

Customs Conference Brings  
Plans for Rum Watch  
in Detroit Area

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—As an immediate result of the conference held here between the Royal Canadian Commission and officials of the American customs service, Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of customs, announced that the American border patrol westward from Buffalo, N. Y., and including the Detroit River area, is to be increased from 200 to 400 men, and the work placed directly under the management of the prohibition bureau.

The border patrol is now a part of the Customs Service, but it is known that federal authorities have contemplated for some time the transfer of the New York and Detroit area units to the prohibition department. Recently a congressional committee and several officials of the Labor Department and the budget bureau made an extensive tour of all borders, and it is known that they reported that it was necessary to increase the number of men on duty on the northern boundary.

Whether the Coast Guard fleet on the Great Lakes and other boundary waters will be enlarged is a question that depends upon developments. Some officials have recommended the immediate transfer to the lakes of fast patrol boats now used on the two coasts. They believe that the efforts of the 400-men patrol, under the command of Mr. Sleeper, should be supplemented by a large water force from the Coast Guard. Mr. Lowman has reserved his decision in this matter for the present.

Officials of this Government are hopeful that as a result of the conference with the Canadian commission an arrangement will be worked out whereby Canada will refuse to issue clearance papers to ships with liquor bound for the United States.

**PRINCE TO SAIL SEPT. 7**  
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Authorization of Greater Number of Flying  
Hours Needed to Develop Pilots,  
Secretary Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—When the summer instruction courses in aviation close in September, more than 1700 Air Corps Reserves and National Guard officers, as well as R. O. T. C. students, will have attended the Army aviation training camps. It has been announced by the War Department.

These courses, all of which are given by Army Air Corps officers, are to teach civil and commercial aviators the fundamentals of military aviation and to give war-time pilots a chance to keep themselves in flying trim.

The training camps are supervised from Army Air Corps headquarters at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Atlanta, Columbus, Chicago, Omaha, San Antonio and San Francisco. The Ninth Corps Area, of which San Francisco is the headquarters, leads in the volume of training activities. "Under the impetus given Army aviation by the five-year Army Air Corps development program, we aim to expand Air Reserve and National Guard training activities," F. Trubee Davidson, acting secretary, said. "Owing to the filibuster at the close of the last session of Congress we failed to get appropriations for the increase of 6000 hours reserve flying we sought over the 17,000 hours granted last year."

"No effort should be spared to keep the flying efficiency of our reserve officers at the highest possible standard. While there has been no increase in training hours this year and while training is somewhat impeded, due to the elimination of JN planes and the impossibility of replacing these ships with modern aircraft as rapidly as desired, great strides have been made toward the permanent improvement of reserve flying."

"The first place 40 reserve officers will be sent to our training school at San Antonio for a whole year and 110 will be called on active duty. Authorization is also given in the five-year program for annual increases in reserve officers on active duty until the annual total is 550. This maximum will be reached in 1932."

"We have about 7000 reserve officers, but only 654 of these are rated as Class A pilots. This percentage is much too small but it can be augmented only by increasing the opportunities reserve officers for flying practice."

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## WORLD RADIO VOTING POWER TO BE DEFINED

Mr. Hoover Names Board to Consider German Claim to Pre-War Strength

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Three members of the American delegation to the International Radio Conference which convenes here Oct. 4, have been named by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce and head of the American representatives, to examine the question of how many votes each country attending the gathering shall be allowed. The issue has been raised by the German Government which announced that it would ask for six votes as at the 1912 International Wireless Convention.

Under the terms of the 1912 gathering, Germany, the United States, Russia, Great Britain, and France are entitled to six votes each on behalf of their colonies.

Germany's claim for six votes now, however, officials of the Commerce Department say, is seriously complicated as she no longer has any colonies and had previously given up paying her dues to the International Telegraphic Union for six votes.

Mr. Hoover explained that the issue of voting strength would be determined by the conference as a whole. The committee appointed by him to go into the problem is: Wallace H. White Jr. (R.), Representative from Maine; Judge Steven Davis, and William R. Vallance, assistant solicitor of the Department of State.

Russia, it was announced by the State Department, has not been invited to the conference, the Soviet Government has not been recognized by the United States. The conference is expected to last for several months. During that period, October and November, international radio interest will be centered in Washington. Mr. Hoover plans to be in the capital during the period and will devote his attention to the problems to be determined. It is expected he will be named chairman of the conference. In addition to the 50 nations represented, all the chief radio, telegraph, cable and telephone companies of the world will have representatives present. These will have full power of discussion, but only the nations will be allowed to ballot on issues.

## WATER BIG PROBLEM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VERNON, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—That the people of British Columbia must choose between helping fruit and vegetable growers of the interior to carry the heavy burden of irrigation rates due to high expenditures on reclamation projects, or face the responsibility of forcing some of the districts out of existence was the opinion expressed by A. T. Howe, a leading grower, at a session of the Government irrigation inquiry.

Mr. Howe pointed to the fact that the Provincial Government is providing ample water to settlers in the border settlement area at Oliver, B. C., at a cost of \$6 per acre for taxes and \$6, and assumes the remainder of the cost, while in other districts the policy of the Government is to compel growers to bear the full cost of water. He thought that the Oliver policy could be adopted with profit throughout the Province, as it would mean the rapid development of all districts where irrigation is necessary.

## VETERAN OFFICERS TO FARM IN CANADA

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—British Columbia has been selected as the future home for hundreds of former officers of the British army, navy and air force, who are anxious to take up farming in Canada, according to Sir Henry Cowan, British Member of Parliament, who is here after a Canadian tour. The Overseas League, which is sponsoring this scheme, has received numerous applications from men who wish to settle here as soon as arrangements for them can be made, Sir Henry stated.

The first of these settlers will arrive in British Columbia next spring and take up land immediately. The Overseas League will organize committees all over Canada to receive the new settlers, offer them advice

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All Linen Irish Glass Towels.....35c Each  
Boott's Cotton Absorbent Towels.....\$1.45 1/2 Doz.  
Belfast Linen Sets, Cloth 52x52, Blue and Maize Border,  
6 Napkins to Match.....\$2.98 Set  
Double Damask Napkins, 20x20, Special.....\$6 Doz.  
Double Damask Cloths, 72x87 1/2.....\$5.48 Each

OTHER SIZES IN PROPORTION

## PRESS LIBERTY IS UPHELD AT GENEVA PARLEY

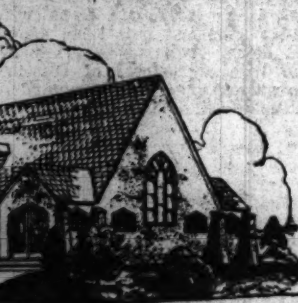
International Conference of Newspaper Men and Proprietors Brought to a Close

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Aug. 30.—The International Press Conference brought its labors to a conclusion with an outspoken resolution upholding the liberty of press. The resolution which was submitted by an American, R. P. Scripps, declared that the principal aim of the conference was to maintain the free and prompt interchange of news between nations in the cause of mutual understanding and international peace. For this reason the conference was invited to declare itself opposed to every restriction on the liberty of the press, censorship to be applied only under exceptional circumstances and for really vital reasons, since the censoring of news especially in peace time must be regarded as a fundamental obstacle to the good understanding between nations.

Since however, the fact that the censorship still existed in certain countries had to be taken into account, the resolution proposed that it be exercised as promptly and carefully as possible, specialists to be appointed for the purpose, the alterations made and to retain the right to withhold the censored dispatch.

**Equality of Treatment**  
The resolution which concluded by declaring that complete equality of treatment should be given to all journalists in censoring news was unanimously accepted, except for one vote of a Turkish representative. It is hoped that it will be forwarded to the Council of the League of Nations and all governments represented at the conference, including Russia, where the censorship is particularly severe. Nor could it be said that Italy and some Balkan countries give the freedom to the press which the conference considers so desirable. The scheme of identity cards which



Reprinted from Lynbrook New Era  
First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynbrook, N. Y.

## SERVICES HELD IN NEW CHURCH

Progress Since 1915 Reported at Lynbrook, N. Y.

LYNKBROOK, N. Y. (Special Correspondence)—Three services were held to accommodate those who desired to attend the opening of the new auditorium of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Lynbrook, which was recently completed, says an article printed in the Lynbrook New Era.

Continuing the article says in part: "Although a typical church structure in itself, the new home of the Christian Scientists of Lynbrook is actually the first section of a much larger building that is eventually to occupy most of the plot which measures approximately 75x175 feet. The present building faces Carpenter Avenue, standing across the back of the plot that faces Union Place."

"The inside walls are covered with a tan-colored sand finish plaster, and the woodwork is chestnut. 'Aside from the imposing beauty of the new Christian Science auditorium (which is to be used for both church and Sunday school purposes) citizens of Lynbrook are finding a certain amount of pride in the fact

that practically the entire work was done by local men. Alanson Abrams, Lynbrook architect, designed the building and superintended the construction, while Fred F. Combs of East Rockaway and William S. Combs of Cedarhurst were the contractors. Public services were first established in Lynbrook on April 4, 1915. Now the congregation embraces members from not only Lynbrook, but from East Rockaway, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Rosedale, Valley Stream, Malverne and even Long Beach."

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Phone Lansdowne 1981

was finally accepted would provide a journalist with a government visa certificate from an authorized journalist's association and a guarantee from his employer. It was proposed that the cards should be issued in co-operation with the League of Nations and the Postal Union so that journalists would obtain the advantage of free rates.

Then followed a valedictory address by Lord Bingham, who said he was very pleased at the results of the conference. In his opinion, it had proved most valuable in bringing journalists, newspaper proprietors and agency representatives together for the discussion of problems which joint action was necessary to solve.

**Periodic Conferences Suggested**  
The friendly relations established between all parties could not fail to promote the smoother working of the press, especially if the suggestion of the conference was to hold periodic conferences be carried out. It is interesting to note that Honorario Roig, the Argentine representative of Nacion, declared that a majority of people in Argentina desired to see their country taking an active part in the League of Nations again. This following the declaration of Norman F. Titus in the transit conference that in the future the United States intended to take part in all economic conferences held under the auspices of the League. It is considered in League circles as a most encouraging sign of the tendency to give Geneva as a clearing house for important social questions.

On the other hand those who attack the importance to the political activities of the League of Nations are much concerned over Lord Cecil's retirement, he being regarded as the strongest supporter of the League. It is considered that those who saw him at the recent naval conference at Geneva realized his extreme disappointment at the failure of the three powers to reach an agreement, after the British failure to reach an agreement with France in the preparatory disarmament commission.

**To Meet American Views**  
Lord Cecil's view that the failure of Great Britain and the United States to come to an agreement would greatly stiffen the resistance of other powers to effective measures of disarmament on sea and land. Nor did he conceal at the time from the British Cabinet his desire to go further to meet America's views in order to obtain the agreement which he considered so vital to further progress of the question of disarmament.

Lord Cecil will be missed at Geneva for he, above all, stood for those moral forces, imperishable though they be, on the development of which he believed the ultimate success of the League in the settlement of international disputes by peaceful methods must depend. It is hoped, however, that Lord Cecil may be induced in the future to accept the representation of a British Dominion, which would again enable him to play his part at Geneva, perhaps in a more independent role.

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Over 100 Years



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

**Giving**  
San Antonio, Tex.  
Special Correspondence

THE owner of a dairy farm with 150 cows, located near this city, is finding proof of his conviction that one never suffers real and abiding loss as the result of following his highest concept of that which is right.

Two years ago this man decided that while it would of course be necessary to relieve his herd of their milk on Sundays, he would not engage in the commercial sale of it on that day; others who looked at the matter in a different light, were welcome to that trade. Therefore, on the following Sunday he gave the entire product of his dairy to an orphan home in this vicinity, and has followed that practice each succeeding week until he is now supplying six local orphanages each Sunday.

The relinquishment of a seventh part of his income was no small matter. Indeed, temporarily it was reflected in the man's bank account. And then he declares that he found the production of his cows increasing, and this condition, coupled with a slight advance which has come naturally and generally in the price of milk, has resulted in his now receiving actually more monetary return from his efforts in the six days than he formerly did in the seven!

Then, too, he has the gratitude of these hundreds of little folks, to whose comfort and well-being he is

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Cream with Fresh Fruits and Unusual  
Flavors. The old-fashioned frozen  
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so substantially contributing. All these desirable things had he found where he sought only to gain that satisfaction which flows from a sense of fidelity to one's ideals.

**REMAINING** at home on a sultry Fourth of July had its compensations for a Toledo business man, as he was able to do much with the garden hose to add to the enjoyment of the birds. "When they left him at sunset," writes Mrs. E. S. P., "he realized that he had forgotten the thermometer and enjoyed the little game with all the rest of boyhood."

**FROM** Mrs. M. I. M. of Edinburgh and Mrs. E. L. of London come more or less identical contributions. Both deal with a recent incident near the London Zoo where a kind-hearted Yorkshire man on finding a group of forlorn-looking children took them all—14 of them—into a restaurant, where they ate as much as they could at his expense.

**MISS** L. M. C. of Tulsa, Okla., shares a contribution describing the action of a little newsboy who at a busy time of the day dropped business while he carefully piloted a blind man through the traffic to his destination.

**MANITOBA MINES PAY ROLL**  
WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Mining development in Manitoba in the last year has been highly satisfactory. It is indicated in a report prepared by H. F. Osier, president of the Manitoba chamber of mines. The mining industry's pay roll in the Province now amounts to \$36,853 a month, which is an increase of 75 per cent in the last nine months.

The chamber in the past year took a motion picture of activity in one section of Manitoba's mineral area which has been very helpful in acquainting the general public with the work that is going on. It has also made a collection of mineral samples, which will form the nucleus of a Provincial museum to be opened shortly. A part of this collection also will be placed in the Canadian office, in Wall Street, New York.

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## CONSTITUTION WEEK BULLETIN WITHHELD

Objection Made to Statements of Association

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 30 (Special)—Several hundred copies of a "Constitution Week" bulletin published by the Constitution Anniversary Association, Chicago, have been withheld from distribution among county and city schools of Nebraska, R. H. Graham, Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction, announced.

A section of the bulletin pointing out that the United States Constitution "guarantees a representative form of government" and referring to movements for the initiative, referendum, and recall, and direct primaries as "unwise departures from the plan of the Constitution" which have resulted in "staggering" increases in the cost of government, brought criticisms from T. P. A. Williams, a Lincoln attorney. The school authorities then decided against distributing the document.

The one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the Constitution is Sept. 17 and the Anniversary Association requested that the week of Sept. 11-17 be known as "Know the Constitution Week."

**PACIFIC PROMISED AIR "TAXI"**  
BERKELEY, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—An aerial taxi service across San Francisco Bay will be started in less than three years, according to Capt. Stanford Elwood Moses, former commander of the aircraft squadrons of the United States battle fleet.

**TRY**  
**March's**  
**HAMS**

Comparatively the Cheapest  
Meat at This Time of the Year  
Tender, Sweet and Juicy. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special at

30c lb.  
for hams ten pounds or over.  
Bacon Strips of 4 to 8  
pounds at 38c a pound

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**SCOTT-POWELL**  
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Our regular customers tell us so,  
and we're not surprised, for we  
select our coal carefully, screen it  
a second time to assure good clean  
coal, and carefully check up that  
you get full weight—A Square  
Ton. Try it on your next order.

**CUMMINGS COAL**

Telephone Locust 4117  
**E. J. CUMMINGS,**



## NATION'S IDEALS OF CITIZENSHIP TOLD ON SCREEN

Chicago Meetings Started  
by Student's Gift Record-  
ing Excellent Results

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO—A present of \$5000 to  
Cyrus H. McCormick Jr., when he  
was a student in Princeton Univer-  
sity six years ago, has laid the  
foundation for a broad Americaniza-  
tion program which is now reaching  
hundreds of thousands of persons  
and which those in charge declare  
has reduced juvenile delinquency  
where intensively applied.

When the young Princetonian re-  
ceived the \$5000 check from his par-  
ents he forwarded it to the Chicago  
Y. M. C. A. with the request it be  
used to improve citizenship in the  
community. The recipients decided  
to use it as the nest egg for an  
Americanization fund, to spend only  
the income from the gift and to add  
from its own budget enough funds  
to carry on until the worth of the  
movement was demonstrated. It was  
named the Princeton Foundation.

This was in 1912 and since that  
time more than 1000 citizenship  
meetings have been held and, unlike  
many similar efforts, the average at-  
tendance has been from 2000 to 5000  
instead of from two to five dozen.

### Wide Variety of Topics

In all meetings the object is the  
same, but the subjects treated vary  
from constitutional history and the  
life of Theodore Roosevelt to munici-  
pal reform and crime prevention.

When the foundation composed of  
Princeton alumni got to work it  
found that it was impossible to reach  
the crowds which they hoped to have  
by a spoken lecture, so it was decided  
to reduce the leading points of care-  
fully prepared talks by authorities  
on various subjects to stereopticon  
slides. Advantage was taken of the  
"movie" houses in the neighborhoods  
and whole communities were invited  
to attend free picture shows in  
public parks, social settlements,  
churches and other community cen-  
ters. They came by the thousands.

Instead of the usual neighborhood  
advertising slides which many pic-  
ture house operators throw on the  
screen between subjects, the Princeton  
Foundation put on its citizenship lec-  
ture.

### Films Chosen With Care

The moving picture shows are  
chosen with great care. Only such  
films as are of unquestioned educa-  
tional and inspirational value are  
selected, but at the same time the Y.  
M. C. A. authorities who conduct the  
shows for the Princeton Foundation  
try to make the programs popular.

During the summer the shows and  
stereopticon lectures are always  
held in the open, generally in parks  
or playgrounds. As soon as it is dark  
enough for display a lecture of from  
50 to 75 sentences is thrown on the  
screen. This is generally a bio-  
graphical sketch of some out-  
standing American. Next comes a  
reel or two of "movies" followed by  
the start on the next lecture, which  
deals with some current civic or  
national problem.

This summer good government is  
being stressed and, between reels  
such slides as the following are  
used:

"Do you want to hunt like an  
animal for your food?" followed by:  
"Or would you rather work to-  
gether like brothers and help each  
other?"

After pointing out some of the  
results of bad government, the lec-  
ture goes on:  
"Then you must vote to keep  
superstition, ignorance and dis-  
honesty out of our government."  
Just before the last reel the audi-  
ence reads:

"You yourself must learn to gov-  
ern and conduct yourself as a good  
citizen."

### Excellent Results Shown

Abraham Bowers, Americanization  
secretary of the Y. M. C. A., is certain

that the meetings are having a  
wholesome effect.

"Two years ago juvenile crime was  
the great problem in Chicago," said  
Mr. Bowers. "We decided to take up  
this subject in our lectures and to  
watch the districts where we did  
our most intensive work. We found  
in one police district where we were  
making a special effort that offenses  
by children fell off 23 per cent. In  
another it dropped 17 per cent and in  
a third 13 per cent, although  
there was an increase in juvenile  
offenses in the city as a whole."

### Children and Parents Come

"We were having special shows  
and lectures for boys in these neigh-  
borhoods and at our regular meet-  
ings the boys and girls came with  
their fathers and mothers."

"We also found that in the neigh-  
borhoods where we had devoted most  
attention to preaching clean elec-  
tions there was the least trouble at  
the polls. I know some may dispute  
the fact that our work was the  
cause but we are so convinced it is  
that we are going ahead on the same  
line."

"The Y. M. C. A. gives about \$7000  
annually to this work. At present  
the only other revenue we have is  
that received from Mr. McCormick's  
gift and we are trying to use this  
income only for new devices and ex-  
periments in getting our message  
to a greater number. We work chiefly  
in the industrial districts and in the  
territory occupied chiefly by those  
of foreign descent."

## Proof of the Eagerness With Which Children Welcome Training in American Citizenship



## 7,000,000 BARREL INCREASE MADE IN OIL YIELD

Production of Crude in the  
United States for 1926 Is  
Valued at \$1,447,760,000

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON—A record was es-  
tablished in 1926 in the production  
of crude petroleum from wells of the  
United States, the Bureau of Mines  
of the Department of Commerce re-  
ports. The total production was 770-  
874,000 barrels.

Texas made the largest gain. Okla-  
homa gained, passing California. The  
1926 production exceeded that of  
1925 by 7,131,000 barrels. Of the to-  
tal 1926 production, 633,726,000 bar-  
rels, or 82 per cent, was classed  
as light oil. This indicates, the bu-  
reau reports, a slight increase in  
the proportion of light oil produc-  
tion, due to the decline of Smack-  
over, the chief heavy oil field of the  
country.

Production in California, the lead-  
ing oil-producing State, dropped off  
approximately 8,000,000 barrels, but  
Oklahoma registered a gain of about  
2,500,000 barrels and established a  
new mark. The most important  
fields from the standpoint of new  
production was Spindletop, and Pan-  
handle in Texas and Ventura Avenue  
and Huntington Beach in Califor-  
nia. The most important discoveries  
of the year were the Seminole field  
of Oklahoma and the Seal Beach  
field of California.

Imports of crude petroleum in 1926  
amounted to 60,332,000 barrels, a  
slight decrease from 1925, the bu-  
reau found. A material decrease in  
imports of Mexican crude petroleum  
was practically compensated by in-  
creased shipments from South  
America.

The total value at the wells of the  
crude petroleum produced in the  
United States in 1926 was \$1,447-  
760,000, an increase of 13 per cent  
over 1925. The average price per  
barrel was \$1.85, a gain of 20 cents  
over 1925.

## Well, Well, Best Pie Maker in Wisconsin Is a Man

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31 (Spe-  
cial)—Wisconsin's champion apple-  
pie-maker is a man. Patrick Duffy of  
Milwaukee was handed the honor  
when judges of a pie-making contest,  
after inspecting many entries, hung  
a blue ribbon on his pie. Mr. Duffy's  
pie, with which he defeated the best  
housewives of the State at their  
"trade," was baked to a delicious  
brown. Its maker was much more  
pleased over the honor of his  
triumph than by the \$3 cash prize  
which accompanied it.

## CUSTOMS FINES TO BE REFUNDED

Canadian Judge Finds No  
Legal Penalties for Mak-  
ing False Clearances

HALIFAX, N. S. (Special Corre-  
spondence)—Fines collected by Cana-  
dian Customs authorities from  
ships making false clearances are not  
valid, according to the recent finding  
of Justice Maclean of the Exchequer  
Court in a test case at Halifax bear-  
ing on the subject. The decision has  
attracted wide attention on the At-  
lantic and Pacific coasts of Canada,  
where thousands of dollars have been  
obtained by the Customs Department  
of the Dominion within the last year  
in fines for vessels making false  
clearances.

In the specific case before the  
judge, that of a Nova Scotian ves-  
sel that had "cleared" four times  
from Halifax, for St. Pierre Miquelon,  
and had instead put into one of the

shore ports of the Province, each  
time being fined by the customs au-  
thorities at Halifax \$400 for false  
clearance, Judge Maclean ordered re-  
fund of the money to the owners  
of the vessel. The test of the find-  
ing has an important bearing upon  
the international relations concern-  
ing the liquor business.

The contention of the plaintiff, the  
judge said, that the act does not  
provide a penalty for violating a port  
of destination, without the intention  
of proceeding to such port, must  
prevail.

"It is beyond controversy, I think,"  
he continued, "that this offense is not  
to be found in Section 96, where the  
master is required to state intervals  
his port of destination when bound  
outward under his hand. Where there  
is an enactment which may entail  
penal consequences, one ought not  
to do violence to the language in or-

der to bring people within it, but  
ought rather to take care that no one  
is brought within it who is not  
brought within it by express lan-  
guage," said Judge Maclean.

The judge also points out in his  
decision that when the act was con-  
structed, based on the English law,  
the circumstances which have arisen  
today to bring the problem of false  
clearances as a practical question  
of law, had not then arisen.

### ST. PAUL LOADINGS

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul in the  
first 27 days of August handled 170,800  
revenue freight cars, compared with  
168,362 in the corresponding period  
of 1926.

## RUG CLEANING and Oriental Repairing

Our Watchwords Are—  
"Courtesy and Service"

Adams & Swett

ROXBURY, MASS.

Rug Cleaners for 70 Years

Highland 4100-4101-4102

## China and Glass Merchants

At 32 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON

ESTABLISHED 1793



## NORWALK TIRES

MADE IN NEW ENGLAND



It's Extra Miles  
That Make  
Them Cheap



IF Norwalk used reclaimed rubber the first cost of  
Norwalk Tires would be much lower—but how  
about the final cost?

Doesn't a \$5.00 tire that runs 4,000 miles cost you  
more than a \$10.00 tire that goes 12,000?

That in a nutshell is the Norwalk idea—to build a  
FINE tire that will give so much EXTRA service  
that Norwalks cost less.

H. S. MACOMBER & CO., Inc.

Established 1885  
140-148 Brookline Avenue, BOSTON, MASS.

**MEMO FOR TODAY**

**Gas Heating for the Home**

The New House Heating Plant Now Fueled by Gas. Hundreds of Boston homes are now heated by gas. Bostonians are rapidly following the lead of people in other large cities where gas has been shown to be the best heating fuel.

It does away with all purchasing and storage of solid or liquid fuels because the gas is piped direct to your furnace from the Gas Company's plant and the gas is used. This means that there is no smoke, soot, ashes or dust about the place and the basement is clean and usable.

But best of all is the fact that once the Gas Furnace is lighted, room temperatures are maintained by automatic means. Gas Furnaces are now made to connect with any installed system of radiation whether hot water, hot air, steam or vapor, and each installation is figured separately so the present piping system may be utilized to the fullest extent.

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company has a force of heating experts to give advice and estimates. There is no charge for this advisory service and anyone can consult it without incurring any obligation.

Investigate This New Use for Gas!

100 Arlington Street  
(cor. Stuart St. and Columbus Ave.)  
Telephone Hubbard 7600  
Convenient parking space if you drive

**Boston Consolidated Gas Co.**

## SCHOOL SHOES that give young feet the right training

CHILDREN's feet, like children's  
minds, are supple—they need  
proper training and guidance.

For it is rightly formed feet, you  
know, that have so much to do  
with developing straight, sturdy  
children.

So give them Coward Shoes . . .  
shoes designed particularly to care  
for the needs of growing feet . . .  
shoes that give long hardy wear . . .  
shoes that are obtainable no  
where else in Boston but at the  
Coward Store.

**Coward  
Shoe**

Shoes of Quality Since 1866  
Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

WEST AND MASON STREETS

Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M.  
WEH—WCH—WTAG—WJAR—WTIC—WEAF  
OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY







## PRIMARY ISSUE HELD AS SECOND TO PROHIBITION

Maine Governor Addresses  
State-Wide Meeting at  
Capitol in Augusta

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 31 (Special)—Maine's campaign for retention of the direct primary is second in importance only to the prohibition campaign of 1915, declared Governor Brewster in addressing a state-wide meeting of the Popular Government League in the State House here yesterday afternoon.

Governor Brewster said he considered it the duty of all citizens to give the issue their serious consideration, classing the repeal movement as a "step backward." He predicted that the closing weeks before Oct. 18, when the vote is to be cast, would approach the prohibition and suffrage campaigns in public interest.

Frank H. Holley of North Anson, president of the Maine Senate and head of the Popular Government League, reported on the progress of the movement throughout the State. Speakers included several members of the Legislature and officers of the Republican and Democratic state committees.

Mrs. Ellen Wright of Parkman reported that out of 60 voters canvassed in a rural town, 59 were for the primary and one for the retention system. Senator Russell said a poll at a grange meeting was about nine to one for retaining the primary. Governor Brewster estimated that 80 per cent of the people in the rural districts are against a return to the old convention system.

"Opponents of the primary," continued the Governor, "that the people do not vote. I say that this is answered by the fact that in a recent Maine Republican primary, 90 per cent of the voters participating in the preceding election cast their votes in the primary."

"The supporters of the movement to return to the convention system can greatly help this discussion if they will answer a question to which I have tried in vain to secure an answer. The people are entitled to know how many voters participated in caucuses. When this is answered, it will compare rather unfavorably with the 100,000 who recently voted in a primary."

Various speakers made suggestions for the campaign. Stickers containing the words "Vote 'No' on Oct. 18" may be placed on automobile windshields, poles, buildings, etc. The slogan of "No" and "Save the Primary," also was suggested.

The question on the ballot probably will be worded substantially as follows: Shall the voters repeal the present direct primary law and reinstate the caucus and convention laws which were in effect prior to the adoption of the primary?

A 15-day tour of every county of the State will be held in the closing weeks. The league also voted to have a finance committee appointed which will publish a report on the statement of all donations and expenditures.

## Fun and Achievement United in Cambridge Y.M.C.A. Camp

Season Ends With Special Banquet Festivities at Which  
Parents Were Guests—Various Honors Awarded  
—Many Lessons Learned

Cambridge Y.M.C.A. boys gathered around their banquet table at Camp Massapoag for a parting feast last night. Nearly 150 boys from 12 to 17 years of age took part in the annual festivity and most of the boys' parents attended.

Tom Wiley was awarded a loving cup by John W. Waters, camp director, for having shown himself to be the best all round camper.

"Had Chance and Tried"

A cup was awarded each year to the boy who makes the greatest improvement in swimming. Two years ago this prize was won by a boy who did not know how to swim at all when he came to the camp. This year it was won by Richard Wurtz, who, having confided to the banquet group after the award ceremony, announced, "Lewis Hall said I had a chance so I tried." The prize is not given to the boy who can dive the fastest or show the best form in the Australian crawl, but to the one who gains most from the opening of the camp.

The method of keeping the tools and equipment of the camp intact was mentioned by Mr. Waters. The boys who score highest in keeping their tent spick and span, getting up punctually and reporting for inspection are awarded the privilege of having "seconds" in ice cream on Sunday. The same privilege is granted to any boy who finds any property of value, such as a hammer or saw, and salvages it.

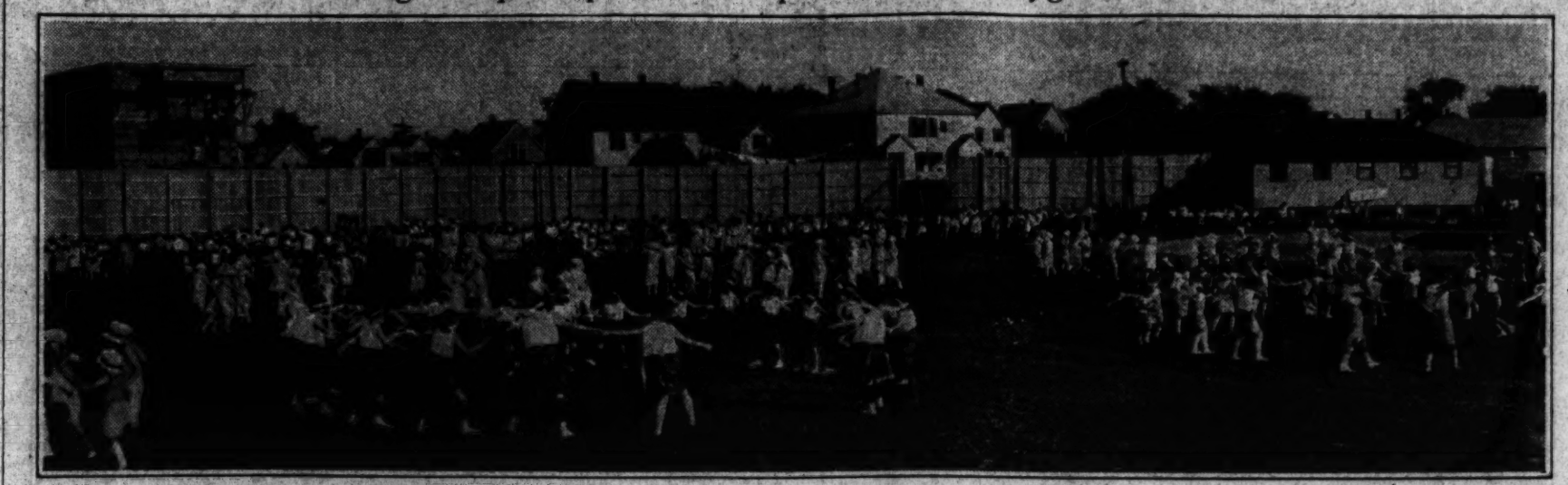
At the opening of the banquet, John Trahey, program director, explained that the boys are divided into two groups. Thereupon the boys of the two groups—the Iroquois and the Algonquins—gave their yells, each trying to outdo the other. During the summer the Iroquois and the Algonquins have been engaged in competition, and the summing up of the scores showed the Iroquois to be the victors, entitling them to a shield. A nature study, in which the boys endeavored to learn how to identify 100 trees and animals, was also competitive.

Boys Raise Money

In his parting address, Mr. Waters explained that the chief work of the camp is to aid boys in developing sound Christian character and clear thinking. Athletic achievements, he pointed out, are a part of this general program. Initiative, he said, is an essential element.

Camp Massapoag was started by the Cambridge Y.M.C.A. seven years ago. Through annual circuses the boys have been able to contribute more than \$1000 to the building of a ball field, a water and elec-

## Cambridge Keeps Step With the Spread of the Playground Movement



Practicing for Children's Ring Games Held on Russell Field Yesterday. Program for Pageant Composed Almost Entirely of Original Features, Displaying Year's Activities in Schoolroom and City Play Fields.

## 5000 Cambridge Children Play Roles in Summer-End Pageant

Episodes of Childhood From Nursery Days to Citizenship, Interspersed With Study, Handicraft, Music and Play Are Depicted on Russell Field

Nearly 5000 children from 14 playgrounds of Cambridge staged an elaborate pageant, "Childhood's Revue," yesterday afternoon, which was scheduled for last Saturday on Russell Field, under the auspices of the recreation department of the Cambridge Park Commission. This is the one joint enterprise of the year in which the children of all the city playgrounds participate.

Practically everything in the pageant was original. Miss Florence McGuire Herrick, dancing director, developed the theme offered by Stephen H. Mahoney, superintendent of recreation. The pageant was an exhibition of the year's activities of the children, both in the schoolroom and on the city playgrounds.

The theme of the pageant depicted childhood through various episodes of a child's life from the nursery days, the period of education, of vocational and recreational, to citizenship. In the first episode two children were taken through the beauties of fairyland, where nursery rhymes were enacted.

Exercises in the Three R's

The second episode, covering the period of childhood spent in the elementary schools, was more serious. The scene opened with an exercise in the three R's—reading, writing and arithmetic. Handwork for the girls and manual art for the boys, exhibited the skill and originality of each child in his hobby. Miss Rose O'Neill has been in charge of the summer handwork. All of the costumes worn by the children in the pageant were made during the summer at the various playgrounds under the direction of Miss O'Neill.

The boys have entered the national boys' airplane contest and have constructed miniature monoplanes, biplanes, and seaplanes for the competition. Many of these were used in the second episode of the pageant. A drill and exhibition in tennis and golf and other athletics ended this episode.

In the third episode, dealing with vocations of the children who have left the elementary schools, artists, writers, milliners, cooks and gardeners were the characters. The application of training in the elementary schools to the vocations of life connected the two episodes.

In the fourth episode on recreation, play, music, dancing, and drama comprised the four chief divisions. Girls who had been taught during the summer to play the ukulele or harmonica formed musical groups. A sprit made her appearance from the camp fire and danced to Tchaikovsky's Romance. Drama was brought out by pantomimes.

Patriotism Furnished Theme

Patriotism furnished the theme for the final episode. The children met the personification of America who greeted the people of all nations as they came through the portals. Seven groups, including the Norwegians, Russians, Italians, French, Spanish and Japanese were represented. Each group was comprised of children of the nationality represented, carrying flags, wearing the national costumes, performing their dances, and singing their national hymns. Then the American flag appeared on the stage accompanied by three groups of children all dancing to "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean."

After the exhibition of the various types of handwork made by the boys and airplane models built by the boys, Mayor Quinn of Cambridge awarded prizes to the hundreds of children who had placed high in the annual competition at the track meet, in paddle tennis tournaments, and athletic leagues in the various playgrounds.

John Moran represented the typical American boy in the pageant, and Betty Spector was typical American girl. They took the part of the Fairy Queen. Among the leaders who stepped out of the huge book, "Education," as Mother Goose characters was John Reardon, who led a drill of the school children.

Fifty-six loving cups and 50 sport shirts were awarded as prizes. William Stafford of the Cambridge High and Latin School won four prizes.

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## VIRGINIA GROUP AS NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL GUESTS

Fifteen Business Men of  
That State Will Attend  
Poland Spring Meeting

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 31 (AP)—A delegation of 15 of the leading business men of Virginia will arrive in Portland on the morning of Thursday, Sept. 15, by boat from New York on their way to the eighth quarterly meeting of the New England Council, which will be held at Poland Spring on Sept. 16 and 17.

Discussion of trade relations between New England and Virginia will be a feature of the meeting on Friday evening.

The questions to be discussed will include: The port facilities of New England and Hampton Roads, and the transportation rates between those places; the character and volume of actual and potential tonnage involved in the exchange of products between New England and Virginia, and the need for additional shipping facilities between New England ports and Hampton Roads.

The Virginians will be guests of the New England Council at all of its sessions and will spend Saturday afternoon and Sunday at the Crawford House, Crawford Neck, N. H.

The regular sessions of the New England Council will be devoted to discussions of the economic conditions of the six New England states and discussion of the reports of committees of the council.

## HIGHWAY METHODS IN MAINE STUDIED

Swedish Engineer to Spend  
Week or More in State

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 31 (Special)—Paul D. Sargent, chief engineer of the Swedish Highway Department, Stockholm, Sweden, is in Maine to spend a week or more in studying the highway construction methods in this State.

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## MOTORS WILL CROSS THE LIBYAN DESERT

Company Organized to Conduct  
Regular Schedule

Automobile transportation will be provided for freight and passengers across the Libyan Desert, covering the western part of Egypt, following the granting by the Egyptian Government of a concession for that purpose, according to a report from James F. Hodgson, United States commercial attaché at Cairo, made public by Harvey A. Sweetser, New England district manager of the Department of Commerce.

The concessionaires will operate a number of automobiles over a route which will touch the towns of Hammam, Mersa Matruh and Sidi Barrani, with a terminus at Suez. The concession, which is for a 10-year period, includes a mail contract with the Egyptian Government. Camels are still used in many sections of desert lands, for caravan travel.

## SERVED 57 YEARS IN ONE COLLEGE

Dean Perkins of Vermont  
University Joined the  
Faculty in 1869

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 31 (AP)—The opening of the fall term at the University of Vermont will see Dean George Henry Perkins of the department of arts and sciences commence his fifty-seventh consecutive year as a member of the faculty of that institution.

Dean Perkins has served as curator of the university museum for 57 years, vice-president of the university for 52 years, and acting president for two years, from 1917 to 1919. He also has been state geologist for 29 years and state entomologist for five years.

He was a time prior to 1889 a period of continuous teaching in one institution unequalled in the United States, he had just received his Ph.D. degree from Yale University, from which he had been awarded the A.B. degree, cum laude, two years earlier.

His first taught "Animal and Vegetable Physiology," or zoology and botany, in modern terminology. In 1881 he became Harvard professor of natural history. He was made dean of the newly created department of natural sciences in 1896 and in 1907 became dean of the combined department of arts and sciences.

Dean Perkins made many visits to western mining districts, went to Hawaii in 1895 to study volcanoes and in 1910 made a trip around the world collecting material and specimens for the course in general anthropology which he still conducts and bringing to the university museum several excellent collections in various fields of science.

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## B. & M. WILL HAVE CANADIAN AGENT

Railroad to Open Montreal  
General Office Under  
Mr. Lane

As a result of the growing interchange of traffic between New England and Canada, the Boston & Maine Railroad is establishing a General Canadian Agency at Montreal. This latest of the Boston & Maine's off-line bureaus now located in 12 of the principal cities of the United States will be under the charge of Andrew F. Lane. It will be located at 263 St. James Street, and will be opened tomorrow. Mr. Lane has been general agent of the Boston & Maine at Pittsburgh, where he is being succeeded by R. C. Chamberlain, general agent at Kansas City.

Gerrit Fort, vice-president of the railroad in announcing extension of the road's off-line activities to Canada said the Boston & Maine enjoys a close working relation with both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, and with the completion of its new freight terminal and classification yard at White River Junction, Vt., and Westboro, N. H., it hopes to develop even more business.

With the increase in traffic between Pacific coast ports and eastern Canada, via the Panama Canal and the port of Boston, Mr. Fort added, "there has developed a further reason for establishing a general Canadian agency in Montreal, and the port of Boston will benefit as we shall by any increase in traffic."

"Our Canadian agency will be available also as a source of service and information to American travelers in Canada."

Mr. Lane, the new Canadian general agent, is a graduate of Boston Latin School and Georgetown University, and is a member of the first class to be graduated from Georgetown School of Foreign Service. He has been with the Boston & Maine for the past four years, first at Springfield, then as traffic representative at New York and was appointed general agent at Pittsburgh in 1925.

## TEACHERS RETIRED BY BOSTON BOARD

Twenty-One Leave Schools  
After Long Service

Five masters and 16 teachers retired from the Boston school service today, the last of the academic year, with 14 other employees of the city. The Retirement Board announced that retirement is due to resignation, incapacity or age limit.

Two of the teachers have given 50 years to the service of the city's schools. Margaret C. Brayley, assistant at the Girls' High School, West Newton Street, not only has taught in that school for 50 years but was a pupil there for six years.

Angeline F. Nutter, first assistant at the Charles Sumner School, also has taught in the Boston schools for 50 years.

The masters retiring are: Loen P. Howard, master of the Charles Sumner District, who has given 45 years to the service; Josephine J. Powers of the Gaston District, who has been in the service 49 years; Henry C. Parker, Jefferson-Comins District, 40 years; Abram T. Smith, Longfellow District, 35 years; William E. Perry, Henry Grey District, 34 years. All those retired will receive pensions amounting to not more than half their salaries at the time of retirement.

## CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR CITY PROJECTS

A contract for additions to the attendance home on Long Island was awarded yesterday by Mayor Nichols to the John Bowen Contracting Company for \$118,550. This is the first contract to be awarded under the loan of \$1,000,000 which the Boston City Council voted for alterations and extensions of buildings of the city's institutions on Long Island. The Bowen company also received the contract for alterations at the Boston City Hospital, amounting to \$33,300.

Against the advice of the Finance Commission, Mayor Nichols also awarded a contract for \$50,013.35 to the M. J. Kellier Company for constructing a foundation of concrete piling for the Francis Parkman School in West Roxbury. Some months ago the commission reported to the Mayor that such a foundation was not necessary. The original contract to the Kellier Company for building the schoolhouse amounted to \$127,287.

## INCREASED ANNUITY ASKED

Thomas H. Carr, Representative in the Legislature from Boston, filed yesterday with the clerk of the House a bill providing that the City of Boston be empowered to increase from \$600 to \$1000 annuities to widows and children of Boston firemen and policemen. With the exception of Boston, all cities and towns of Massachusetts pay annuities of \$1000 in such cases.

## CAPE COD'S POTENTIAL ASSETS WILL BE VIEWED BY REALTORS

Annual Convention at Chatham Will Provide Varied  
Program of Discussion and Entertainment—  
Town and City Planning One of Leading Topics

The potential assets of Cape Cod's undeveloped districts will unfold before hundreds of qualified observers near the end of September when members of the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards gather at the Chatham Bars Inn at Chatham for their annual convention.

In the dining room, the lounges, perhaps even on the fairways, informal conversation is bound to revolve around such subjects as building loans, second mortgages and similar problems of the profession during the period from Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.

Two Days for Entertainment

As many as can do so are urged to take their families down to the interesting Cape Cod village. Porris W. Norris, president of the Cape Cod Real Estate Board, says that weather conditions are usually ideal during the early part of October and he adds that the water in the Chatham Bars Inn will probably be warm enough for bathing.

On the last two days of the convention most of the program will be given up to entertainment. Many of the realtors have been consistent prize winners in the golf tournament.

Heads Realty Board

For Francis H. Foster the estate at 27 Wedgemere Avenue, Winchester. This estate comprises a Colonial type frame dwelling house containing 13 rooms and three baths. There is also a two-car garage and 17,000 square feet of land. Kenneth E. Young buys to occupy.

On the Creely estate, Belmont, three lots on Beech Street containing 18,200 square feet to J. Edward Hanson; two lots on Beech Street containing 12,500 square feet to Gustaf M. Swenson. These purchasers will build for the market.

For the Wollaston Land & Construction Company in Wollaston a lot on Sherman Street containing 4000 square feet. The purchaser was G. J. VanBoemel.

S. W. Keefe purchased two lots on Sherman Street containing \$200 square feet. William E. Woolsey purchased two lots on Exeter Street containing 8000 square feet and two lots on Elmwood Avenue containing 9000 square feet.

C. W. Whittier & Brother report the following leases: The Harbor Trust, Inc., has leased a large portion of the fifth floor at 470 Atlantic Avenue to Bernard Feldman for an office building.

Coleman Brothers have leased the building at 534 Albany Street to the Bottlers Exchange, Inc. United States Color & Chemical Company have leased from L. V. Niles the entire upper part of 140-144 Oliver Street, which will enable them to combine their office, laboratory and warehouse.

E. Sohler Welch, et al, have leased to Marguerite the store, basement and fourth floor in the remodeled building at 36 Newbury Street. Russell Codman Jr. and C. W. Whittier & Brother were the brokers.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 31 (Special)—Temporary registrations of 10 days or less for motor vehicles are used by about 125 owners every month in Connecticut, and revenues from this source, collected by the Motor Vehicle Department, amount to nearly \$4000 a year.

The majority of these short period registrations are for buses or jitneys engaged on one or two-day trips outside of regularly chartered routes. Many motor car dealers and out-of-state visitors use the temporary registrations, however, while the privilege is obtained by users of a considerable number of commercial vehicles.

All temporary registration certificates are issued for 10 days. Renewal privileges are not extended, but an owner may secure a temporary registration at the expiration of the first. A temporary registration used after its expiration date is invalid and operation of the vehicle is a violation of the law.

When a registrant fails to surrender a temporary certificate and number plates at the end of the 10-day period, notice is sent of the lapse of the certificate. The state police are notified of the law violation by the department when this notice is ignored.

Set fees are charged for all types of vehicles. For public service vehicles, such as jitneys and taxicabs, the rate is \$2 a day. The fee for private cars or motorcycles is \$3 for 10 days, regardless of whether the vehicle is used for a period less than 10 days specified in the certificate. For a commercial motor vehicle of three tons capacity or less the fee is \$5 for 10 days, and \$10 is charged for a truck of more than three tons capacity.

REPUBLICS LINE SHIP  
DUE IN BOSTON SOON

A large cargo of South American products consigned to New England manufacturers, fills the holds of the American Republics Line steamer Sataria which is expected to arrive in Boston on Sept. 3, from Santos and Buenos Aires. It was announced today by C. H. Sprague & Son, operating agents of the line for the United States Shipping Board. The Sataria will be on loading berth at the Tidewater Terminal until Sept. 4, after which she will clear for New York to complete loading for ports on the Atlantic seaboard of South America.

MILFORD ADVANCES RATE

MILFORD, Mass., Aug. 31 (AP)—Milford's tax rate is announced as \$24.40 per \$1000. The rate is the highest in the town's history. It is an increase of \$1.40 per \$1000 over last year.

NOTICE

Our New Store at  
474 BOYLSTON STREET  
(Between Berkeley and Clarendon Streets)  
BOSTON

will be open for business  
Thursday, September 1

No change in telephone numbers  
KEN MORE 4560-4561



## DOUBLES PLAY GETS UNDER WAY

## Gallery Follows Tilden and Johnston in U. S. Tournament

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 31 (Special)—Eight doubles matches in the championship of the United States were played today as the result of play yesterday, the opening day of the tournament, which was held on the Longwood Cricket Club. The veterans and the father and son doubles championship, which was held over from last year, was the only match to start today and the mixed-doubles tournament was held over to tomorrow.

Four doubles tournaments were played yesterday afternoon in a colorful and typical Longwood setting, and the gallery eagerly followed the fortunes of two of the favorites, Fred and Ned Rochelle, and William Johnstone of San Francisco, Calif. Titled champions, Fred and Ned Rochelle, easily defeated the Longwood pair, Fred and Earl W. Pierce of Chestnut Hill, in the first of four games, 6-0, 6-1, 6-1, and Johnstone, paired with R. Norris Williams 2d of Bryn Mawr, Pa., in the opposite half of the tournament, defeated the pair of defeated John W. Hubbell and "F. E."

**Tilden Keener Than Ever**  
Tilden appears to be in good form and keener than ever, and bids fair to lead his team to the U.S. Cup matches against France next week at Philadelphia. Yesterday Tilden enjoyed several fast volleys, and he was able to show that he had plenty of time to try out some of his "trick" shots. Johnston, who has been recovering from his injury on the coast played on grass for the first time this season yesterday and stroked some excellent returns. He has not seemed to be as severe as ever. He has kept out of tournaments in the East this year in an effort to avoid over-exhaustion. It is believed he has been practicing at home.

J. Rene Lacoste and Jean Borotra, the French pair, who are the U.S. Cup team, had an easy time defeating George E. Abbot and Walter W. Chambliss. The Americanists state Chambliss' serve was "a little better" than last year's. Lacoste and Borotra is in this country on a business trip. He was delighted to get the feel of the American courts.

has played on this side of the Atlantic this season.

The French players, Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon, champions of France, did not play, as their substitutes, Benjamin F. Gorchakov and Norval H. Patterson, who coast, who holds the New England doubles title, defaulted their match.

On Saturday, the Leech Cup winners, Capt. W. S. Anderson and Commander C. C. W. Smith, representing the United States Navy, defeated their opponents, allowing A. C. Watters and E. C. Granger of New Orleans, South Carolina, to take the trophy.

John Washer of Belgium, and his American partner, Frank X. Shields of New York, won the second round by defeating G. Peabody Gage of New York and Henry R. Guild of Boston, Massachusetts.

The Japanese representatives, Teizo Toba and Ryuki Miki, put up a great battle before losing to James M. Davies and J. H. S. Smith of the United States. The triumphs of the Pacific coast, at the expense of the Atlantic, were:

7, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

**Doeg and Lott Win**

two Davis Cup substitutes, John M. Doane, Jr. of St. Paul, Minn., and George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, were not hard pressed in their first-round matches. Doane, who had been called by Robert Sharp of St. Paul, Minn., defeated champions 6-1, 6-1, 9-7. Lott, a former United States junior doubles champion, defeated Robert R. Bell of Austin and L. James Quick of Dallas, Tex., defeated Boston's Junior pair, W. J. Brown, Jr. and Charles Devens, 6-3, 6-2.

The California team of Lionel E. Ogden and Cranston W. Holman was defeated by the team of Robert R. Bell and Wilmer L. Allison and John A. Barr. The score being 4-6, 9-7, 6-1, 6-4.

After the first round, which was held on Tuesday, the tournament was held last weekend, the turf course being in better condition than the grass. Although the grass was in poor shape, although every effort has been made to get them into condition, the players were permitted to use spiked shoes. The summary:

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS  
DOUBLES FIRST ROUND

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, Pa., and Francis J. Hunter, Los Angeles, T. Y., defeated Lee Buttle and Earl W. ...

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE		
	P.C.	P.C.
Atlanta	97	48,659
Baltimore	88	53,724
Birmingham	85	52,574
Boston	84	52,574
Buffalo	74	52,574
Chicago	71	52,574
Cincinnati	71	52,574
Cleveland	71	52,574
Columbus	71	52,574
Detroit	71	52,574
Evansville	71	52,574
Indianapolis	71	52,574
Kansas City	71	52,574
Louisville	71	52,574
Memphis	71	52,574
Mobile	71	52,574
Montgomery	71	52,574
New Orleans	71	52,574
New York	71	52,574
Oakland	71	52,574
Omaha	71	52,574
Philadelphia	71	52,574
Pittsburgh	71	52,574
Portland	71	52,574
Richmond	71	52,574
Salt Lake City	71	52,574
San Antonio	71	52,574
San Diego	71	52,574
San Francisco	71	52,574
Seattle	71	52,574
St. Louis	71	52,574
St. Paul	71	52,574
Tampa	71	52,574
Washington	71	52,574
Wichita	71	52,574
Yonkers	71	52,574

Tracy City .....	53	87	400
Reading .....	32	109	377

**RESULTS TUESDAY**  
**Buffalo 7, Jersey City 6 (15 innings),**



# Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

## LABOR EXCESSES BY UNIONS IN CHINA CHECKED

Organizations Compelled to Moderate Activities Owing to Reaction

HANKOW (Special Correspondence)—Ever since the Cantonese Nationalist armies captured Hankow in the summer of 1926, the labor unions have been very much in the public eye. These organizations were strictly forbidden under the regime of the old-fashioned Chinese war lord, Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who had his seat of government in Hankow before the coming of the Nationalists, so the unions are really a development of the last year.

During the last winter and spring the power of the unions was very great and they made life very difficult for the employers, both foreign and Chinese. It is generally conceded that wages in Hankow at the time of the arrival of the Nationalists were extremely low, even by Chinese standards, and therefore some increases were unquestionably economically justified. The unions, however, new organizations with little or no experience in collective bargaining, showed a tendency to abuse their strength by making extravagant demands and also by calling incessant new strikes after the employers had granted the initial requests.

### LABOR DOMINATION ENDED

The illiterate and previously oppressed coolies looked on the union not as a means of securing a fairer distribution of the profits of industry but rather as a weapon for coercing the employer far beyond the capacity of the business to pay. The result was that the brief period of labor domination ended with no benefit to anyone, including the laborers themselves. Practically all the foreign and many of the Chinese factories shut down with consequent severe unemployment and the wages increases were largely if not entirely canceled by the rising cost of living.

Today a reaction has set in against the labor unions. In an effort to restore production and coax back foreign trade and industry the Hankow Government has disbanded the armed strike pickets who formerly carried out many arrests and searches and generally exercised police functions. The unions have been strictly forbidden to exercise any powers which should belong to the Government. In the face of the growing reaction, many of the more radical union leaders have been leaving the city, and it seems likely that the unions will be reorganized along much more moderate lines as the price of their continued existence.

### Small Wages Earned

There are 320,000 union members in the three adjoining cities: Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang. Of this number 20 or 30 per cent earn from \$5 to \$7 a month; 50 or 60 per cent earn from \$10 to \$15 a month; 10 or 20 per cent earn from \$20 to \$30 a month.

Mr. Hsu declared there were no cases in which the Government had seized and operated factories, but said there were 50 or 60 plants which had been deserted by their owners and which are now guarded by the workers. A recent labor conference passed resolutions to prohibit the labor of children under the age of 13 and to limit the hours of child laborers to eight. But these resolutions do not have the force of laws.

The Chinese trade unions are affected by the general reaction and swing toward conservatism which characterizes the present phase of Chinese political development. But, although they may be here and there suppressed or reorganized out of effective existence, it scarcely seems likely that they will disappear permanently. With the passing of time the cruder mist and excesses of the first efforts at trade-union organization will perhaps be overcome and the unions will function as well or as badly as most of China's importations from the West.

### POLAND RAISES PAY

WARSAW (Special Correspondence)—The salaries—now notoriously low—of the state officials, including also railway servants, are to be raised from Sept. 1. The increased salaries of railway workers would not be granted until now on account of the difficult financial condition of the country, but Marshal Pilsudski, the Premier, has decided after hearing the report of the Minister of Communications that the rise be granted from the above-mentioned date. Another most satisfactory sign is the rapid decrease of unemployment in the country.

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## RELIGIOUS EXERCISES SOUGHT FOR SCHOOLS

New Zealand Revives Devotional Measure

WELLINGTON, N. Z., (Special Correspondence)—The Religious Exercises in Schools Bill, which has been reintroduced into the New Zealand House of Representatives, is believed to have a good prospect of passing into law.

The measure now under consideration provides for a conference, convened by the Minister of Education, at which the form of the instruction shall be determined. This conference is to comprise delegates from all Christian churches.

The religious instruction is to be given daily for a period not exceeding 15 minutes, but on one day in the week, patriotic exercises may be substituted. The religious exercises to be performed shall consist of:—  
The recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

The singing or recitation of a hymn from a hymnal to be compiled by the Education Department after consultation with the representatives of the Christian churches.

The reading by the teacher or pupils of a Bible lesson from a manual compiled by the conference of Christian church delegates, such reading to be without interpretation or comment other than in reasonably necessary for grammatical explanation. No child or teacher having a conscientious objection to this instruction need attend.

## LARGE FORCES ON CHINESE SOIL

About 100,000 Foreign Troops Now in China or Off the Coast

PEKING (Special Correspondence)—From Dairen on the north to Hong Kong on the south, there are now approximately 100,000 foreign troops in China, and in the waters along the coast there is said to be the most powerful international fleet ever assembled on this hemisphere.

The approximate number of troops of the different powers now in China is as follows:  
British... 45,000  
French... 4,000  
Japanese... 25,000  
Italian... 1,500  
American... 14,000  
Others... 2,000

The size of the combined defense force at Shanghai has been reduced to 25,000 men, but the Tientsin garrison of all forces totals 12,000 men, including nearly 3,000 Marines, and the entire regiment of the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.

In addition to these forces, France is said to have another 10,000 men at Saigon, whence they can reach China in three days; the United States, it is said, can move 30,000 more men from the Philippines in a hurry in case of need; England can send more from Singapore and from India, and Japan has 15,000 at Sasebo, and an emergency force of 20,000 at Chemulpo, Korea.

At Tientsin the combined British and American tank and airplane equipment is the largest ever assembled in Asia.

## PLAYING FIELDS FUND GROWS IN BRITAIN

LONDON—Toward the sum of £1,000,000 which the National Playing Fields Committee set out to raise, nearly £300,000 has already been secured. The London Football Association has voted £250 to the purpose, while the Stock Exchange Playing Fields Fund, organized in response to the broadcast appeal of the Prince of Wales, now stands at £200.

Practical support of another kind is that afforded by the throwing open of existing club grounds for use by school children. At Oxford, the college grounds have been used by children in the elementary schools for the last few years, and the Bristol Civil Service Sports Club has now thrown open its ground for a similar purpose three nights a week.

## STATE SALARY CUT MOVED IN NORWAY

OSLO (Special Correspondence)—A resolution has been passed by the Storting to reduce the salaries of civil servants by 10 per cent, from Jan. 1, 1928.

Married men with children will receive a bonus for the children amounting to 60 kroner annually, provided their income is below 4500 kroner a year. The number of civil servants has been reduced by 2718 since January, 1924.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Ready with new selections of Summer Outer Apparel for Women, Misses and Children; Millinery, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Linens, etc. Silks, Dry Goods, Domestic, Curtains and Draperies, Men's and Boys' Furnishings. All at "Lowest in City" prices.

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ATLANTIC CITY'S GREAT DEPARTMENT STORE

CORRECT AND AUTHENTIC STYLES FOR AUTUMN ARE ARRIVING DAILY IN THE M. E. BLATT CO. APPAREL SECTION. BEFORE SELECTING YOUR FALL OUTFIT, WE URGE YOU TO LOOK OVER OUR MODERATELY PRICED ASSORTMENTS.

## How They Go Up to the Rax



## PLEA TO UNIFY TEACHERS' PAY

Only British County Ignoring National Code Asked to End "Dual Scale"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—There is now only one local educational authority in the whole of England and Wales which is not conforming to the national settlement of teachers' salaries. That authority is the Carmarthenshire County Council.

For some years past the salaries of teachers working under the £16 local authorities in the country have been fixed by negotiation and agreement between representatives of authorities and teachers meeting at intervals under the presidency of Lord Burnham. When the Burnham Committee, as this negotiating body is called, was first set up in 1913, each local authority had its own salary scale. The Burnham Committee unified these, and fixed rates of payment which were higher than most of the scales then in existence for the whole country.

A number of authorities at first refused to fall into line, but year by year the defaulters diminished, until today Carmarthenshire is the only one left. This authority is paying its rural teachers a lower scale than those in the towns, a practice which was not allowed by the Burnham Committee.

The teachers in the area are members of the National Union of Teachers, and this body is dealing with the situation. The Union bases its case on the fact that the Burnham scales are not a set of scales formulated by teachers, but are the result of an arbitration between teachers and authorities in 1925. The Union stresses the need for the observance of the arbitral award by both sides. The Carmarthenshire authorities, on the other hand, claim that their dual scale was consented to privately by a representative of the local teachers and that therefore the authorities did not violate the award. They also claim that the two scales at the arbitration court. To this the Union replies that private arrangements are not valid; further it denies that such an arrangement was made.

Educationalists are hoping that Lord Eustace Percy, the Minister of Education, will intervene in the dispute and find a satisfactory settlement. The teachers are averse to a strike, but they say that if one authority is permitted to evade the national settlement, others also may endeavor to do so.

## DANES' RAIL CARS TO BE FORD-DRIVEN

COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence)—A Danish engineering firm has secured the rights for Denmark to exploit the invention of attaching Fordson motors to ordinary railway carriages and thus make them self-propelling, at less than half the cost normally paid for a railway motor carriage.

The work will be carried out in Denmark; the Fordson motors being supplied by the Ford Motor Company in Copenhagen. The system has been thoroughly tested in Sweden with entirely satisfactory results.

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Delivery Service Tel. Orange 1212  
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Diamond Expert  
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Distinctive in Quality and Design  
Fair dealing has won us the Confidence of four generations of satisfied patrons.  
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## STUDENTS NAMED FOR FREE PASSAGE

Shipping Companies Aid Education in Australia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
MELBOURNE, Victoria—Overseas shipping companies trading to Australia have been accustomed to grant free return passages from Australia to Europe to a limited number of university graduates desiring to continue their studies abroad. In all 15 of these passages are granted annually to the various universities; the companies concerned in the arrangement being the P. & O., the Blue Funnel, and the Orient Lines. Four passages each are allocated to Sydney and Melbourne, three each to Perth, Adelaide and Brisbane, and two to Tasmania. The selections of students being made by the councils of the universities.

These lines, together with the New Zealand Shipping Company and the Shaw, Savill, and Albion Lines, also give annually nine free return passages to Australia and New Zealand to graduates of the universities of Great Britain and Ireland, accepting temporary teaching appointments or engaging in research into problems connected with the development of Australia or New Zealand.

The following are the graduates who have been selected by the council of the Melbourne University for this year's free passages: A. H. K. Petrie, E. G. Thurlby, L. G. Bignins, and Miss A. M. Ogilvy.

## POLISH TREASURY SURPLUS

WARSAW (Special Correspondence)—The whole first quarter of the budget year 1927-28 shows a surplus of state income amounting to 75,000,000 zlotys, which is 13,400,000 zlotys more than in the last quarter of the budget year 1926-27. The surplus is due to a number of factors.

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PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE REQUESTS OF NON-RESIDENT DEPOSITORS.  
BANK of MONTCLAIR  
Montclair's Bank of Personal Service.  
ESTABLISHED 1899  
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## VIENNA'S MOUNTAIN PLAYGROUND IS GAINED BY CABLE RAILWAY

Austrians Flock to the Rax Plateau, 6000 Feet Above the Sea, Where the Snow Remains in Sufficient Quantities to Allow Good Skiing

VIENNA (Special Correspondence)—This summer the Viennese are flocking to their new playground on a mountain plateau known as the Rax. A year ago a cable car railway was constructed from the valley to the top of the plateau, a direct climb of 3000 feet. The plateau is itself, however, from 4500 feet to 6000 above sea level. It is some 10 miles long and five across.

In the soft hills and quiet mountains at Vienna's doorstep the snow stays not long in such quantities as to allow good skiing. But now, with the Rax open, it is hoped that people will go in great numbers there for this sport. Quite a fair hotel has been built where the cable car comes to a rest, and other smaller inns have been erected at different points. Trails lace the plateau and the tracks have been marked with painted poles.

The Austrians have always had a sound reputation for mountain engineering. In this particular feat the cable is 6480 feet long and is supported by five towers. The longest single span is between the second and third, where the car rides 90 feet clear of the ground. This span is 2400 feet long. The ride to the top takes nearly 15 minutes and 25 persons can be carried at a time.

Recently, when the representative of the Christian Science Monitor visited the Rax, the blue gentians, yellow violets, and clusters of pink flowers with unknown names threaded their way through the grass. A small pine, called in Austria the dwarf pine, with heavy needles and growing not more than four feet high, hugged every rising knoll of ground. A few birch and larches stood here and there, branches facing away from the prevalent wind until they stood out like green flags. The pines were pungent, and the air was crisp and cool. Snow still clung tenaciously in secluded spots.

The views from the edge of this plateau are magnificent. At one place one looked down the Hohenenthal, a narrow gorge roughly 2000 feet deep, and then the clouds, coming around another valley, crept up to one like a whisper. They passed and the gorge was serenely beautiful again.

In other parts of Austria other similar cable railways are being built and still more are projected, a sign that the reconstruction of the country is progressing and that foreign tourists are most welcome.

## SYDNEY EMPLOYEES WIN FIVE-DAY WEEK

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Special Correspondence)—The State Government has decided to accede to the request that civil servants of New South Wales shall in future work on only five days a week. The Public Service Association took a ballot, and decided by 1615 votes to 547 that it would be better to work on five days than six.

The hours hitherto have been from 9 to 4, with an hour for lunch, on ordinary days, and from 9 to 12 on Saturdays. The public servants will now have Saturdays entirely free, and their hours of office attendance per week will total 35.

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A Special showing of College Clothes in the Misses' Section until September the Tenth will prove of interest.  
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Chic, tailored frocks, that she will love to "slip into" for campus wear, of wool, gossamer, jersey, velvet checks and sea-fawn. \$16.95, \$25, \$39.50 to \$69.50.

For Sorority Teas  
A georgette and velvet frock is sure to win admiring glances from her classmates—this and other lovely frocks for afternoon wear, \$49.50.

Other lovely frocks for afternoon social affairs may be had in lustrous satin, velvet and velvet combinations. \$29.50 to \$125.

For "Proms" and Parties  
A satin gown, with graceful shirred fullness, the shoulder draped in the back and rhinestone buckle trimming, \$39.50.

She adds a chiffon dance frock or perhaps a velvet dinner dress. \$29.50 to \$69.50.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A Great Popularist

Italy and Fascism, by Luigi Sturzo, translated by Barbara G. Carter, with a preface by Gilbert Murray. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$1.75.

IT IS a curious fact that Italy, who supposedly has forfeited her constitutional government owing to the continued ineptitude of the pre-Fascist statesmen, should count among those very statesmen writers of rare political insight. The combined wisdom of men like Nitti, Bonomi and Sturzo failed to keep the parliamentary government afloat, yet the studies of Italy's problems that have come to us from these three statesmen are outstanding political treatises.

But it must be remembered that Italy's leaders had not really a fully fledged nation to lead. At the time of the Risorgimento of 1848, it was said: "We have made Italy, now we must make Italians." And in spite of the rapid strides made toward welding the men of Lombardy, Piedmont and Naples into Italians, the work was only partially accomplished when the World War fell and put the immature young nation to the supreme test. Moreover the war found Italy ill provided with the middle class trading element that elsewhere has proved itself an indispensable basis for successful forms of parliamentary government. Without this steady element, issues became confused, leaders repeatedly miscalculated, confidence evaporated, until the way lay open for the dictatorship, with the downfall of the constitutional leaders, among them Don Luigi Sturzo, the present author.

## Hopes of Freedom

Don Sturzo, as might have been expected of the founder of the enlightened Popular Party, views Italy's condition with a rather keener eye upon the possibilities of a parliamentary reawakening than either Bonomi or Nitti. He refuses to believe his great party is at the end of its resources. It is now scattered to the four winds. He himself has taken refuge in England. But the sound Christian elements which formed the basis of its first platform in 1919 will, he believes, in some form or other, ultimately bring its supporters together again with the inevitable swing back to political freedom.

The present dictatorship he seems to regard as more or less fortuitous. In an unguarded moment when Popularists and Socialists were caught napping, Fascism slipped in. Had these parties guessed the nature of Fascist dictatorship a little sooner they would not have stepped back so calmly to give it its first foothold. But firmly seated as is Fascism for the moment in particularly a one-party constitution, the author believes all political progress is compounded of dust, alternation of forces. "This is the Achilles heel of both Italian Fascism and Russian Bolshevism, rendering them vulnerable precisely in their pretensions to eliminate the rivalry of economic interests and to bring them by force in the grip of the dictatorial system."

As to the threat of Bolshevism in Italy, which other writers have linked up with the Caporetto disaster and with the seizure of the factories in 1920—the exploitation of which made possible the Fascist march on Rome in 1922—Don Sturzo declares all such apprehension irrational. He believes that Italy was no more in danger of Bolshevism than Britain and America. On the contrary he declares that any attempt to attain political dictatorship through economic dictatorship must fail, though "through political dictatorship one may attempt to reach economic dictatorship."

A Conservative Blander  
The so-called Bolshevism expressed in the capture of the factories was, Don Sturzo believes, merely a form of turbulence that came almost universally in the immediate wake of the war, before the Nation had regained its normal life. A more serious cause of Italy's troubles the author finds in a blunder made by the Conservative statesmen at the very beginning of

the war. Britain and France had entered the conflict with all the moral prestige of champions in the cause of democracy and civilization. Italy allowed it to appear that she entered as the result of a selfish bargain with the Allies—set forth in the Treaty of London. This bargaining, which the author declares was altogether unnecessary, did much to deprive Italy of those loftier motives without which neither the soldiers nor the nation as a whole can throw their best effort into a struggle, and only after the débâcle at Caporetto did the cause of national safety arouse the country to its finest exertion.

## The London Treaty

But the terms of the London Treaty tied the hands of Italy's delegates at Versailles and resulted in their obtaining far less favorable terms than might otherwise have been naturally allowed them.

These setbacks, Signor Mussolini, the author admits, is doing much to remedy, while the unification of the Nation is clearly proceeding under Fascist domination. But the dictator exacts his price, and the author concludes with the hope that "the painful experiments in dictatorship . . . will help to create a love of political liberties combined with clearer intellectual convictions and greater ardor of sacrifice, and at the same time help to educate the people for a wider and more responsible participation in political life."

## The Lonely Island

The Lonely Island (Tristan da Cunha), by Rose Annie Rogers. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 1s. 6d. net.

THERE is something in the thought of a lonely island that has always stirred the imagination of mankind. Tristan da Cunha, a volcanic island in mid-Atlantic, 1300 miles from St. Helena, the nearest inhabited land, is not without romance. It bears the name of the Portuguese explorer who discovered it in 1506; it has been the abode of pirates, and its rocky, inhospitable soil guards the secret of their buried treasure. In 1816 it was taken over by a British garrison. A member of this garrison, William Glass, a native of Kelso, Scot., was the founder of the settlement which still exists. Joined by some other British soldiers and sailors, Glass, with his wife and 16 children, governed the little colony in patriarchal Scottish fashion. The 30 families living on the island today, maintaining a difficult subsistence, are, with an Italian admiral's descendants of these soldiers and sailors, Glass, with his wife and 16 children, governed the little colony in patriarchal Scottish fashion. The 30 families living on the island today, maintaining a difficult subsistence, are, with an Italian admiral's descendants of these soldiers and sailors, Glass, with his wife and 16 children, governed the little colony in patriarchal Scottish fashion.

During the past 70 years, four

missionaries, for periods of about three years each, have acted as pastors and teachers on the lonely island, sharing with the islanders its hardships and isolation. Tristan da Cunha is on the road to nowhere; no vessels make it a regular port of call, so that 12 months or more may pass without the coming of any mails or stores.

The present volume is the record of the three years of heroic, unselfish service (1923-1925) given by the Rev. Henry Martyn Rogers, who with his wife (the writer) earned the love and gratitude of the islanders and hoped some day to return to them. The publishers announce that all proceeds, less actual cost of production, will go to the Henry Martyn Rogers Memorial Fund for the benefit of the missionary's family. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and Mr. Douglas M. Gane, a London solicitor who has for many years been a sympathetic friend of the little colony, have assisted Mrs. Rogers in the preparation of a book which deserves to find many readers. She has a remarkable story to tell, and we come to share her affection for the people of Tristan, when we read of their simple ways, their fortitude in difficulty, and the "riches" of their liberality in good will.



GLENWAY WESCOTT

## The Harper Prize Novel

The Grandmothers, by Glenway Wescott. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

"THE Grandmother," by Glenway Wescott, is the winner of the 1927-28 Harper Prize Novel Competition. It is not a novel. At least, not if there are such things as rules of literary composition to be applied to the novel, with requirements about correlation, continuity, and climactic effects. Novel or not, it is a piece of writing worthy of the attention that is likely to be focused on it.

To get the matter of the prize out of the way and the decks cleared for engaging with the subject of the nature and quality of the book, let us say that the Harper prize is \$2000, awarded for the best novel submitted by a young American writer. It does not have to be a first novel. Glenway Wescott was already the author of "The Apple of the Eye," which had won favor with reviewers if not with the public. Harper prize winners in previous years have been Anne Parrish's "Perennial Bachelor" and Margaret Wilson's "Able McLaughlin." The prize is awarded, we are told, solely upon literary

claims its author's youth is no defect. It is implicitly concerned with the effect of these generations of Towers upon the present generation of Towers. One never for a moment can feel that Always Tower is any body but Glenway Wescott. That perhaps is the writer's art. Anyway, Glenway Wescott comes of a Wisconsin pioneering family. Like Always he has lived in many other parts of the world. After attending the University of Chicago he went to Mexico, then to New England, where he wrote his first novel in the birthplace of Bryant in western Massachusetts. Then he went to England, spent a year in Germany and wrote "The Grandmothers," at Villefranche-sur-Mer, on the Mediterranean.

This is a great deal more than a promising book. The general public will not care so much whether it is a novel or a history or an essay. What the G. P. wants to know is whether it is interesting or not. The answer is yes, for anyone who cares about honest thinking and an individual mode of expression, and particularly for anyone who cares about the makers of America. But we do believe that it would have been more interesting if it had been more of a novel.

## Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has an endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Human Waste in Education, by Anna Yeomans Reed. New York: The Century Company. \$2.50.

Goose Towne Tales, by Alice Lawton. New York: Thomas Crowell Company. \$2.

Wonder-Tales, by Frances Jenkins Olett. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

Canute Whistledown, by Zacharias Topelius. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

Dusty Answer, by Rosamund Lehmann. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.50.

The Origin of the State, by Robert H. Lowie. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$1.50.

The Rag Panshoph, by Rachel Field. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

Pooling Wheat in Canada, by Walter P. Day. Ottawa, Can.: The Graphic Press. Ltd. \$2.50.

Napoleon and His Family, by Walter Geer. New York: Brentano's. \$2.

A View of Sierra Leone, by W. H. Milled. New York: Brentano's. \$4.50.

The Royal Cavalcade, by Lillian Rogers. New York: Ives Washburn, Publishers. \$2.50.

Nimble-Logs, by Luigi Capuana. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Walt Henley, D. S. M., by Alfred F. Loomis. New York: Ives Washburn, Publishers. \$2.

Transplanted, by Brand Whitlock. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

Ballets for Sale, by Amy Lowell. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.50.

Laughing Khan, by Harold Lamb. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$2.50.

A Treasury of Tales for Little Folks, selected and edited by Marjory Farrow. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$2.

Problems of the Executive, by Harold Whitehead. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$2.50.

Textile Fabrics, by George H. Johnson. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.

The Deep End, by Patrick Miller. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.50.

Since Victor Hugo, by Bernard Fay. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

Requiem of the Marsh Country, by Alda Sims Malkus. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.

Knock Four Times, by Margaret Irwin. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.50.

Charity and His Friends, by Helen Hill and Violet Maxwell. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.

Eight Cousins, by Louisa M. Alcott. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

Christy and the French Cavalry, by Mrs. A. A. Aulard. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

Rose in Bloom, by Louisa M. Alcott. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

The Breakdown of Socialism, by Arthur Shadwell. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

The Trade Wind, by Cornelia Meigs. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

What Katy Did at School, by Susan Coolidge. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

Heroes of Modern Adventure, by T. C. Bridges and H. Hessel Titman. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

A New England Boyhood, by Edward Everett Ross. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

Of Human Bondage, by W. Somerset Maugham. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.50.

Monday Tales, by Alphonse Daudet. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

Zanoni, by Edward Bulwer-Lytton. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

## A Prince Recalls

My Fifty Years, by H. R. H. Prince Nicholas of Greece. London: Hutchinson. 5s.

IN AN age when autobiographies have become almost too plentiful, this book is an outstanding interest. The author is in a position to afford us unusual insights on royalties, and the great panorama of modern European history as it has affected at least one royal family intimately.

We are accustomed to "lives" of royal families in plenty, but never written by royalty, and so carefully edited of all spontaneity that they become but chit-chat statistics of their subjects.

Prince Nicholas' book would be of interest even if it were only as a welcome exception to such studies, but it has in addition a complete lack of affectation that is rare in autobiography as it is pleasant. The book is evidently the product of a well-kept diary and a well-trained memory. If it suffers at times from a surplus of detail of so particular interest, the reader can afford to be patient in view of the huge canvas that is dealt with. The author's avowed interest in art is practically illustrated in several sketches. Prince Nicholas, in loyal affection, set himself the task in the later part of the book of vindicating the reputation of his brother, but it is fortunately not the task of the reader to disentangle the intricacies of international politics of Europe during the war, and such book will be enjoyed as a purely personal story of those epoch-making times. We are yet too near to them to regard them

## The Day Not Sufficing

Meanwhile (The Picture of a Lady), by Mrs. Wells. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$2.50.

MRS. WELLS takes us into a long and lofty room in an old stone house in Italy to present us to the lady he pictures in this book. It is early evening. A fire of olive logs crackles and blazes in one of the two great fireplaces in the room, but the red-shaded electric lamps are still unlit, and the scarlet curtains at the two tall windows have not yet been drawn. One of the windows looks out on a steeply terraced garden where pale flowers are "floating over old walls." Huge jars, their bright colors gloomed by the twilight, stand in odd corners, and great trees give a dusky hint of the thick shade they will throw in the hot days so soon to come. It is a wonderful garden, a suitable setting for some of the later pictures of the book.

Before the fire sits the lady. Small she is, and fragile, with jewels flashing at her throat, on her ears, in her ears and in the buckles of her shoes. Mrs. Rylands is at that moment what Mrs. Wells meant her to be—a lovely, well-bred English lady, pleasantly satisfied with herself and her surroundings, happy in the luxurious life she is living with her British husband in beautiful Casa Terragna. Mrs. Wells says she is "like a bright insect in the corolla of a gigantic red and orange flower." But to us Mrs. Rylands is no insect. She is a very charming lady, and before the first chapter is finished we know we are going to like her a lot.

## Mr. Sempack Talks

The other characters are all talk, or nothing at all. There are several of them. There's a house party on when the story opens. Mr. Wells concerns himself with a meticulous presentation of the latest arrival, an American, Mr. Plantagenet-Buchan. Clearly Mr. Wells despises this creature, described as "an exquisite little gentleman." Spanish looking, with pretty white hands, a well-shaped face and a pointed beard, and a habit of carefully considered poses. Mr. Plantagenet-Buchan joins his hostess by the fireside. They talk, and from what is said one is able to get a recognizable picture of most of the other guests. Particularly Mr. Sempack. Lady Catherine comes in and is called upon to conspire with Mrs. Rylands and Mr. Plantagenet-Buchan to make Mr. Sempack talk that evening.

The conspiracy is a great success. Mr. Sempack begins to talk at dinner and talks right on until midnight. Mrs. Rylands finds the talk "tremendously entertaining, a glory, a thing to remember," until suddenly she feels sleepy. It is then she notices how gawky Mr. Sempack looks. But his voice is pleasant and it is nice to hear him say that happiness is still a wild flower to be plucked wherever found, but that some day men will grow their happiness in gardens, under glass, and have it all the year round.

In succeeding chapters Mr. Wells lets the reader in on what was said in that great talk. One does not wonder that Mrs. Rylands was so happy to escape when at last she was alone in the passage. Mr. Wells himself seems a bit bored with the talk, perhaps because it was all such old stuff to him. Mr. Sempack used not only the author's theories but many of Mr. Wells' own phrases. It was much as if a great talk had been given before Mrs. Rylands' fire of olive logs, telling Mrs. Rylands' guests what was wrong with the world and how everything could be made right. Meanwhile—For it was in this great talk that Mr. Plantagenet-Buchan discovered he had been meanwhiling all his life. So, it seemed, had every one else. Mr. Plantagenet-Buchan acted as unnecessary prompter, and ticked off Mr. Sempack's points as he made them, and the summing up of all the points was that the whole world was in a state of "meanwhileness." Little was being done to bring the world into Utopia, but the Great Age would come and people were only living meanwhile.

The Awakening of Philip  
Mrs. Rylands, very pretty the next morning in a silk bed packet that repeated the sapphire blue beneath her lace bedspread, considered and thought highly of the great talk while she slipped her tea. Philip's interest in the discussion had surprised and pleased her. Philip was her husband. They ought to have had more talk in Casa Terragna. She had not surrounded her husband with the sort of guests who could talk. "So spacious and free a life

as hers and Philip's . . . had no right to exist without a steady flow of lucid and thorough talking." Philip must be aroused. He must be awakened, made articulate. She reproaches herself for not having found more people like Mr. Sempack to invite to Casa Terragna. Mr. Sempack was Philip's find, not hers. She had brought into the house only a lot of "stupid" like "Pippy" Clarges, for instance.

Still, "Pippy" Clarges is the immediate cause of Philip's packing off to England to see what he can do about the coal strike. There is nothing he can do about it but ask questions that nobody can answer, and then write letters to his wife about it. He never has written letters any more than he has talked, but the first letter he sends back to Casa Terragna about the coal strike takes up 31 pages of the book. Mrs. Rylands took her time about reading it. The letter, coming from her hitherto wordless husband, was an amazing thing to her. It was full of words. Philip had even become a phrase-maker. He had asked why there were no "Fascists of the Light" to balance the black Fascists. Mrs. Rylands was very proud of that phrase, "Fascist of the Light."

The book has no plot. It is more a treatise on Socialism, of the kind favored by Mr. Wells, than a novel. All the characters who do any of the really "great" talking talk just as Mr. Wells talks. Even in the same sort of sentences. Without subject or predicate. And always tending toward the "meanwhileness" of present existence, the need for "purpose activities" and how nothing real can be accomplished without sane organization.

## The Florentine Diary

A Florentine Diary, by Luca Landucci. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

UNIQUE as is the original Diary of Landucci, one feels that the success of the English version is due to the translator, Miss Alice de Vries. Her work, whose would appear to have been a labor of love—and its result a labor of value. An outstanding feature is the admirable way in which she has rendered into flowing English all the charm of the old-world Italian relative to the fourteenth century. Further, she has done this without the addition of her own notes, the book could not have achieved its popular appeal.

To those who are lovers of Florence and its history the book is a revelation and, who can tell, perhaps it bears a message to those who would still further vandalize the "City of Flowers." Already those who go to behold its beauties, and not merely to buy up its wares, find the old atmosphere hard to sense.

The authenticity of this diary is enhanced by the fact that it was written from day to day, in most cases relating facts at first hand, and not extracts gathered from questionable records.

Many and varied are the points of interest—too many, indeed, to enumerate and quite apart from the historical value of the book, readers will find that it possesses a charm entirely its own.

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## The New Austria

The Social Revolution in Austria, by C. Macartney. Cambridge: The University Press. London: Pinter. 1s. 6d. net.

NO ONE interested in social and political questions in central Europe should fail to read Mr. Macartney's sincere and able study of Austrian Socialism.

Vienna is an extraordinary experiment. A city, a capital, a province. Administered by a Socialist government, its success or failure as a practical essay in Socialism is bound to affect profoundly the course of Socialism in Europe. Vienna, it must be recalled, occupies roughly the geographical center of the continent, and the ripples which move out from this point must be felt particularly in the surrounding parts.

What the Socialists in Austria do has a deep significance, for by their acts we are witnessing the unfolding and liberation of thought to an unusual degree in the very heart

of Europe. To judge this Socialism by our appraisals of Bolshevism as it broke down in Hungary or as it is being carried out in Russia is to mistake Austria. Socialism, similarly, to discount Austrian Socialism because it would be out of place in the social evolution of some other country also would be a mistake. Socialism has approached its task with conditions where it is at work and there only. For this reason we can afford to be sympathetic with many of the aims of the Austrian group, while at the same time still feeling that they would be wiser were they a little more democratic, a little more liberal, a little more tolerant.

To read Mr. Macartney's book is to have a new understanding of Austria. He, an Englishman, resident for five years in the country, a reader, a student, has approached his task with the most keen desire to be impartial. He has not failed to point out the glaring mistakes and excesses of the Socialists, but one feels all the same that his interests were with them and that he looks to them to take a leading part in guiding the destinies of Austria, if not in actually molding them.

As Mr. Macartney's book is the first interpretation of conditions in Austria to be written in English since the war, it must always remain a valuable contribution to a knowledge of that country, which is much needed in the English-speaking countries if the Austrian problem is to be rightly understood and its ultimate solution assisted.

Vagabonds All, by His Honor Judge Edward Abbott Parry (London: Cassell, 21s. net), is a product of 24 years' experience as a Judge in the County Courts of Manchester and Lancashire. Judge Parry, in an interesting introduction, gives an account of the history of vagrancy and the efforts to suppress it. The characters are sketched with insight and sympathy. One can feel the humanity and compassion of the man who has had officially to deal with similar cases for a quarter of a century. One feels that he understands them and sentences them more in sorrow than in anger.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Concerning Some "Latest Works of Fiction"

LEFT alone with two old copies of Harper's New Monthly Magazine, as it called itself in 1878 and 1879, and being always interested in the comings and goings of books, I presently found myself in that department wherein the editor contemplated the literature of the contemporary literature. Needless to say, he had no such task, in that December and that January, as he would have nowadays; and so leisurely did he go about his critical business, that it never occurred to him to mention the Christmas books till January. Planning his December number, he was evidently under no bustling compulsion to make it up-to-date by making it Christmasy; his readers, he assumed, were capable of doing their Christmas shopping in the bookstores without his assistance. In January, to be sure, he would take proper cognizance of those illustrated volumes, some for adults and some for children, that might reasonably be classified as "Christmas books." (Unless I am mistaken, the man had never heard of "grown-ups" and "kiddies.") Such (for grown-ups) were "Woman in Sacred History," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, whose publishers had gone in hard for chromolithography and made a picture book of it; "Summer Etching in Colorado," with twenty-one plates drawn and etched by Eliza, Gresham; an illustrated "Midsummer Night's Dream," and one or two others. For younger readers, as the phrase now goes, there was "Matt's Follies" by Mary N. Prescott, "Doing His Best" by J. T. Trowbridge, "The Hot Book" by Mrs. M. E. Miller, and a number of others, perhaps in all a baker's dozen. It was very likely considered a busy holiday season in the book trade.

But I am not so much interested in the picture books of fifty years ago as in what, had I then been there, I might have been reading by the light of my student lamp when that old New Harper's was fresh from the press. Perhaps I am wrong, but I think I would have had what used to be called a "student's lamp," a green-shaded, nickel-plated affair, with an oil container at one side,

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The Christian Science Board of Directors have constituted an Editorial Board for The Christian Science Monitor, composed of Mr. William J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Robert C. Anderson, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heltman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer; and Mr. John F. Sullivan, Editor of The Christian Science Monitor. This Editorial Board shall consider all questions within the editorial department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Monitor, and shall be responsible to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have an equal responsibility and duty.

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2386 pages ..... 11.90 5.94  
2390 pages ..... 11.92 5.95  
2394 pages ..... 11.94 5.96  
2398 pages ..... 11.96 5.97  
2402 pages ..... 11.98 5.98  
2406 pages ..... 12.00 5.99  
2410 pages ..... 12.02 6.00  
2414 pages ..... 12.04 6.01  
2418 pages ..... 12.06 6.02  
2422 pages ..... 12.08 6.03  
2426 pages ..... 12.10 6.04  
2430 pages ..... 12.12 6.05  
2434 pages ..... 12.14 6.06  
2438 pages ..... 12.16 6.07  
2442 pages ..... 12.18 6.08  
2446 pages ..... 12.20 6.09  
2450 pages ..... 12.22 6.10  
2454 pages ..... 12.24 6.11  
2458 pages ..... 12.26 6.12  
2462 pages ..... 12.28 6.13  
2466 pages ..... 12.30 6.14  
2470 pages ..... 12.32 6.15  
2474 pages ..... 12.34 6.16  
2478 pages ..... 12.36 6.17  
2482 pages ..... 12.38 6.18  
2486 pages ..... 12.40 6.19  
2490 pages ..... 12.42 6.20



REACTIONARY  
MOVEMENT IN  
STOCK PRICESAfter Early Bulge Market  
Heads Downward—French  
Bonds Are Firm

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—(AP)—Irregular prices marked the opening of the stock market today, with a few substantial gains.

Western Maryland common and second preferred opened 1% and 1 1/2 points higher, and gains of a point or so were registered by Bethlehem Steel and American Smelting.

National Biscuit and International Telephone opened at new highs, up fractionally from yesterday's close. Developments overnight in the news were mixed in significance. July earnings of railroad still showed declining tendencies, and freight-car loadings again showed a sharp recession from last year's figures although the trend for 1927 was upward.

Western Maryland extended its gain to 3 1/2 points, and the second preferred 2 1/2, while Chicago Great Western preferred and Peoria &amp; Eastern moved forward a point or so. Rock Island and New York Central, however, lost ground.

United States Steel sold at 14 1/4, "ex" the quarterly dividend, and General Electric and Kelly &amp; 8 per cent preferred quickly touched new tops.

**Stocks Lower**  
Oils were mixed in the early trading. Houston losing 3/4, while Atlantic Refining was more disposed to reflect the growing hope of production cut than the output of crude can be reduced to a normal flow.

American Woolen preferred gained about a point despite the report of a deficit in the company's first half-year earnings.

Foreign exchange opened firm, demand sterling holding close to 2 1/2 and French francs just below 2 1/2 cents.

The sudden sinking spell in a number of the representative industrial stocks including General Motors and the motor accessories, Houston Oil, du Pont and the Avenue caused prices to slide off fast.

Bears sold free on the theory that technical reaction was long overdue and that distribution of many stocks had occurred under cover of the recent striking advance in particular shares.

Houston Oil fell 5/8, du Pont and Third Avenue 4/8, and Westinghouse Alkribre and Timken Roller bearing 3 points.

The renewal rate for all loans was maintained at 3 1/2 per cent despite the increased demands for month-ending financing.

**French Bonds Firm**  
Paris and Washington dispatches discussing the proposed French re-issuing operation, which would be high as \$100,000,000, enlivened the bond market today, in the absence of any general interest in the listed trade. Details of the operation, which Secretary Mellon is expected to approve, have not yet been announced, and it is not yet known whether the operation will involve conversion of the lower interest rate, or redemption. The French 8 per cent bonds are callable, and about \$70,000,000 of them are outstanding.

French bonds were firm, particularly the governmental 7 1/2, which covered up to 11 1/2, and 7 1/2, which they have over sold. Department of Seine 7 1/2 and French 8 1/2 also improved fractionally.

Little business transacted in the domestic group. International Telephone 5 1/8 were accumulated in small amounts, and fractional advances just under their high prices, were scored by "Katy" 5 1/8 and South Porto Rico Sugar 7 1/8.

United States government obligations were inactive.

**BRILLO COMPANY  
PLANT CAPACITY  
TO BE DOUBLED**

Earnings of Brillo Manufacturing Company for the six months ended June 30, 1927, will show a net profit of over 100 per cent, compared with the corresponding period last year, due to installation of new labor-saving machinery. At the last meeting of the directors doubling of plant capacity was authorized.

Brillo Manufacturing Company is the largest manufacturer of steel wool in the world, producing about 40 per cent of the product made in this country, and about 10 per cent of the world's output. The company is located in the United States.

Products are exported to 16 foreign countries and domestic and foreign sales are increasing rapidly. In 1926 sales of Brillo products totaled \$7,946,846 packages, a remarkable growth from \$3,679,000 in 1920.

The company has outstanding \$2,000,000 of 6 per cent preferred stock and 160,000 shares of no-par common. Sales in 1926 totaled \$14,427,000 and net after deduction of taxes was \$178,844. After preferred dividend totaling \$62,419, surplus was \$116,425, or 72 cents a share on common.

Class A stock participants with the common up to \$15.00 a share after both have received \$2 a share. The company is obligated to retire class A at \$40 by a sinking fund of \$100,000 of earnings each year. The net of \$58,984 in the first quarter of 1927 compared with \$39,034 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of over 100 per cent.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1700 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
1800 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
1900 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
2000 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
2100 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
2200 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
2300 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
2400 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
2500 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
2600 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
2700 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
2800 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
2900 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
3000 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
3100 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
3200 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
3300 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
3400 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
3500 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
3600 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
3700 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
3800 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
3900 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
4000 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
4100 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
4200 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
4300 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
4400 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
4500 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
4600 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
4700 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
4800 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
4900 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
5000 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
5100 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
5200 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
5300 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
5400 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
5500 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
5600 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
5700 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
5800 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
5900 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
6000 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
6100 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
6200 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
6300 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
6400 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
6500 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
6600 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
6700 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
6800 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
6900 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
7000 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
7100 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
7200 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
7300 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
7400 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
7500 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
7600 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
7700 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
7800 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
7900 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
8000 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
8100 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
8200 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
8300 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
8400 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
8500 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
8600 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
8700 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
8800 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
8900 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
9000 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
9100 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
9200 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
9300 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
9400 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
9500 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
9600 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
9700 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
9800 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
9900 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
10000 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0

## BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1000 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
1100 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
1200 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
1300 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
1400 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
1500 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
1600 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
1700 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
1800 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
1900 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
2000 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
2100 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
2200 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
2300 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
2400 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
2500 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
2600 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
2700 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
2800 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
2900 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
3000 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
3100 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
3200 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
3300 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
3400 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
3500 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
3600 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
3700 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
3800 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
3900 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
4000 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
4100 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
4200 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
4300 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
4400 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
4500 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
4600 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
4700 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
4800 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
4900 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
5000 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
5100 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
5200 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
5300 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
5400 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
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5800 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
5900 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
6000 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
6100 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
6200 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
6300 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
6400 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
6500 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
6600 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
6700 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
6800 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
6900 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
7000 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
7100 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
7200 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
7300 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
7400 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
7500 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
7600 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
7700 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
7800 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
7900 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
8000 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
8100 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
8200 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
8300 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
8400 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
8500 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
8600 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
8700 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
8800 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
8900 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
9000 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
9100 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
9200 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
9300 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
9400 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
9500 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
9600 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
9700 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
9800 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
9900 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0
10000 AMNH	100	98	98	98	0

NEW ENGLAND  
TRADE GAINS

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

SALES		High	Low	1230
1	Aluminum Co Am	99	100	99
2	Aluminum Am. pf.	100	101	100
3	Am Arch	74	75	74
4	Am Cent Offis.	62	60	60
5	Am Can	100	100	100
6	Am Dist	100	100	100
7	Am Engr	100	100	100
8	Am Gas & El.	100	100	100
9	Am Haw S	100	100	100
10	Am Mfg Co	100	100	100
11	Am Mar	100	100	100
12	Am Rayon	100	100	100
13	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
14	do	100	100	100
15	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
16	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
17	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
18	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
19	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
20	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
21	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
22	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
23	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
24	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
25	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
26	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
27	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
28	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
29	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
30	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
31	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
32	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
33	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
34	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
35	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
36	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
37	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
38	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
39	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
40	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
41	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
42	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
43	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
44	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
45	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
46	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
47	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
48	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
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51	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
52	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
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67	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
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90	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
91	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
92	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
93	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
94	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
95	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
96	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
97	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
98	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
99	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100
100	Am S. Mfg	100	100	100











UNDER CITY HEADINGS

# Pennsylvania

## SEWICKLEY

**SEWICKLEY**

---

New      Crisp      Rustful  
**MYERS SANDWICH SHOP**  
A very place to enjoy KAY SANDWICHES  
KAY'S CANADA DUTY GINGER ALE  
a cool, refreshing drink.  
Ice Creams    Confections    Lunches

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General Banking Business  
**WE SOLICIT YOUR ACCOUNTS**  
**P-E-O-P-L-E-S   B-A-N-K**  
Sewickley, Pa.

**Boren's Hardware**  
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Tools, Cutlery,  
Sawblades, Saws, Enamel, Aluminum  
House-Ware, etc.  
Sewickley 973      HANDLE BRUSHES  
424 Beaver Street

**NOTARY PUBLIC**  
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**ISABELLA D. BALDWIN**  
Thorn Street      Phone Sewickley 31

**ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE CO.**  
Buick Sales and Service  
Firestone Tires  
Road St., 1 Block Off Lincoln Highway  
Tel. Sewickley 451

**THE FLOWER SHOP**  
★ ★ ★

**G. Wessenhaut**  
Member of Florida's Telegraph Association  
Beautiful cut flowers for  
Every Occasion  
Phone Sewickley 789 and 53

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**CAMPNEY'S GROCERY**  
"Canada Dry Ginger Ale"  
Made fresh twice a week  
"Roy Sandwich Filling"  
Phone Sewickley 53, 313 and 826

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**WILKINSBURG**  
Pittsburgh Proof Products



W. Walmer Hardware Co.

**NEW STORE LOCATION STOCK**

Men's Wear  
HECK BROS.  
WOOD AND SOUTH  
er-Vus Company, Inc.  
CLEANERS and DYERS  
Three Stores for Your Convenience

Penn Avenue	Franklin 4121
Homewood Avenue	Franklin 0823
Hay Street	Franklin 4823

**THE VERY BEST**  
 Ingredients Go Into Our Baking  
 Wholesomely Prepared Salads, etc.  
**OTH'S BAKE SHOP**  
 804 Wood Street

**FALLER'S**  
BETTER FURNITURE  
FRANKLIN 8113 787-789 PENN AVE  
**P. LUDEBUEHL & SON**  
*Shoes and Hosiery*  
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES  
22 S. 2nd ST. S.

918-920 Wood Street  
**DEE'S TIRE STORE**  
 TRIANGLE TIRES  
 12 mo. written guarantee.  
**VULCANIZING GUARANTEED**  
 918 PENN AVENUE

## In Lighter Vein

NO DOUBT

The police are said to be searching for a short man with

corn-rimmed spectacles. Wouldn't they do better with a telescope? *Punch.*

—Passing Show

Traveler: "Say, officer, last time I was over here there was a hotel here. What's happened to it?"

Policeman (who answers questions that all day): "Can't say, sir, unless some American wanted a big souvenir than usual."

NOT NECESSARY

The group of children playing together had decided to have a wedding. Johnny was to be the bridegroom.

"Who is the bridesmaid, Johnny?" called Mrs. Jones, who was watching from a near-by window.

"Oh, my bride isn't going to have a maid. She has to do her own work."

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**TOO MUCH DRAFT**

First Trump: "Why can't you help, Bill? ain't this a good raw pile?"

Second Trump: "Straw's all right, but about the gate. I feel a

... but since the gate, a door to  
aft."



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### Mr. Cosgrave Asks the People

THE decision of President Cosgrave to dissolve the Dail Eireann and hold a general election in Ireland as early as September 15 has come as a surprise hardly less to his supporters than to the outside world and his opponents. Most people assumed that if an election was held at all, it would be after the reassembly of the Dail on October 11, and many believed that under the Irish Constitution only a majority of the Dail itself could authorize a new election. Mr. Cosgrave, however, convinced Mr. Healy, the Governor-General, that an immediate election was constitutional and was a cutting of the Gordian knot, giving an opportunity to the Irish people of escaping from the political chaos into which the country seems to be drifting as an outcome of the events of the last two weeks.

The last general election was only held on June 9. This produced quite an indecisive result. The Government party obtained forty-five seats, the Flanna Fail, Eamon de Valera's party, won forty-four seats, Labor won twenty-two, and there were fifteen Independents, eleven Farmers, eight members of Captain Redmond's National League, and six extreme Sinn Feiners. The Flanna Fail and the Sinn Fein, however, in accordance with their election pledges, refused to enter the Dail, and the remainder voted to ask President Cosgrave to continue in office, though without a secure majority.

Then in rapid succession came the assassination of Kevin O'Higgins, the passing of the drastic Public Security Act and the bill requiring deputies to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Constitution, the decision of De Valera's followers to take the oath on the ground that it was a mere formality and to enter the Dail, and the famous division which, through the abstention of John Jinks, was decided in favor of President Cosgrave, rather than the nonpartisan combination proposed by Mr. Johnson of the Labor Party with the support of De Valera, by the narrow margin of one vote.

No doubt President Cosgrave's decision to hold an immediate election has been promoted partly by his success at the two by-elections held in Dublin, and partly by a shrewd realization that Ireland has been alarmed by the possibilities recently disclosed and that his opponents are for the moment at sixes and sevens, but it must also have been promoted by the dominant consideration that what Ireland chiefly needs is the avoidance of a long period of political chaos.

Events since June have completely transformed the situation and the issues about which the electorate voted at the June election. There seems to be no way in which a stable government can be formed out of the present Dail. On the other hand, now that the Republicans are in the Dail, there is a genuine possibility of founding Irish political life on a normal, constitutional basis. There is, therefore, an extremely strong case for giving the Nation an immediate opportunity of returning a Dail in which there will be a clear majority, capable of maintaining a stable government, and thus bringing to a final end the unconstitutional period, when a third of the Dail refused to take their seats, and the instability inherent in the present situation.

### Locarno Pacts for the Balkans

STATESMEN in the Balkanic countries have lately issued a warning against over-enthusiastic reports that a Locarno pact—or Locarno pacts—may shortly be concluded in eastern Europe. Their warnings should be heeded, for it is important to avoid disappointments; but nevertheless it is firmly and rightly believed in such diplomatic centers as Paris that eventually the difficulties will be overcome and regional understandings reached.

Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, is particularly insistent on the necessity of a series of treaties drawn up from the same standpoint of good will which enabled him to conclude with Dr. Stresemann and Sir Austen Chamberlain the original Locarno pacts. He properly regards these documents as a model, and he argues that if it were possible for two countries which have, for generations, regarded each other as hereditary enemies, to bring their age-long feud to an end, then surely it is possible for the confused and intertwined Balkanic peoples to agree upon a common policy and to pursue it with loyalty.

Hence the suggestion which comes from Paris, and which will not be allowed to fall into oblivion. The regional method may not satisfy those who have extolled universality; but each regional pact would be a step toward universality. It will not, of course, be easy for Bulgaria and Greece and Yugoslavia, to say nothing of Turkey, thus to agree; but skepticism is entirely misplaced. M. Briand has to his credit the Locarno pacts, and he has proposed a Franco-American pact with every hope of its realization. It is not likely that he would now commit himself to these efforts for the better organization of the Balkanic countries on a foundation of friendship without having studied the possibilities. To represent the signature of any document as imminent would be wrong, but there is unquestionably a tendency on the part of the southeastern states of Europe to find a solution of their problems in closer co-operation.

There is plenty of room for improvement in their relations. Yet whoever surveys the field impartially must be struck by the relative amity of nations which have earned an unenviable reputation as quarrelsome and potentially belligerent neighbors. Many causes of dispute have disappeared in the past few years. There are numerous factors which slowly but surely are making possible a Balkanic Locarno.

There are, then, two supreme reasons why nobody should dismiss the project of Paris as Utopian. The first is the undoubted amelioration of the local conditions. The second is the active desire of the great powers, which formerly did not always refrain from stirring up strife, for the cessation of discord in these re-

gions. The first reason is encouraging, but the second is still more promising. There is, indeed, every reason to expect that the European statesmen will rally under the banner of M. Briand in his effort to bring about the abolition of jealousies, suspicions, fears and hatreds from the Balkans.

### The "Closed Book" in Labor Unions

NEW occasions for readjustment of agreements concerning wages, working hours, and other important matters, are constantly arising in what is popularly, but incorrectly, termed the conflict between organized labor and associated capital (for the frequent disputes between employers and employed do not necessarily involve any attack upon capital).

On the one side there are frequent demands for wage rates that appear to be unjustifiable, either from the viewpoint of the service performed, or conditions obtaining in the particular industry affected. Again it may be a group of employers, who regard certain trade union practices as an invasion of the right of the wage payer to have more to say as to the terms on which his workmen shall be hired. Under what is known as the "closed shop" system, in which all the workers in a particular factory or industry are paid the union rate of wages, abuses of the unions' power, as instances in the City of San Francisco within the past few years, have provoked concerted opposition to labor unions in general, that has resulted in prolonged strikes and lockouts.

With practically all branches of manufacturing industry running on full time, and an unprecedented demand for skilled labor in building construction, road improvement, and other public works, the supply of workers in many lines has not been equal to the demand. In order that this situation may be maintained many of the trade unions have adopted what is known as the "closed book" system of strict limitation of the number admitted to a particular union. While this practice is claimed to be necessary in order to prevent an oversupply of workers in the trades adopting it, it is not surprising that spokesmen for the employers are vigorously protesting against the continuance of the system.

The public's interest in the controversy over the artificial limitation of the supply of skilled workers extends to the effect of the practice in increasing production costs. If, as is alleged, building construction in many American cities has been hampered, and costs substantially increased, by reason of the refusal of the unions in the building trades to admit men seeking employment, the ultimate result is seen in the higher rents paid by the millions of tenants.

### Freedom Through Obedience

RARELY has been more clearly set forth the right of a self-governing people to determine what restrictions shall be placed upon individual action in order to promote the general welfare than in the excellent address of William G. McAdoo at the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs. While fully recognizing that the question of personal liberty is sure to be raised whenever the Government undertakes to restrict what is commonly called personal right and privilege, yet, he asserted, democracy's very existence inheres in the fundamental right of a self-governing people to determine what limitations are necessary in order to secure the highest good of all.

The speaker could have gone even further in pointing out that in a complex society individual liberty is even enhanced through orderly restriction provided by law, although outwardly such restriction may seem, in some degree, to lessen private privileges. How impossible would traffic become today, for instance, without orderly regulation. Similarly, in the curbing of the appetites and passions of what Paul termed the "natural man," without restraint of the so-called natural tendencies, the present stage of development in the individual would have been impossible, and civilization would never have progressed to its present high ethical and moral standards.

Example of the operation of legal restraint is had in the working of the laws prohibiting or restricting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and harmful drugs. None can gainsay that society has greatly improved under these inhibitions and curbs upon what are claimed to be individual rights. Subordination to the general welfare of personal freedom to follow the natural bent, that is, to indulge false appetites, makes for the progress of society and its well-being. And, most important of all, the individual so restrained finds that in the end, through curbing his false desires, his own well-being is correspondingly promoted. In other words, he finds greater liberty through the restraining influence of the law which aids him in the overcoming of slavery to false appetite.

Freedom is gained through obedience. Willing obedience to what the common will believes to be for public welfare, arrived at through orderly processes provided by the constitution or basic law of any country, will immeasurably improve the individual's opportunity for true growth through righteous service.

### Shifting Centers of Influence

EASILY within the recollection of many persons in the United States there has been observed the progressive movement of the center of population from east to west, until it rests, at least temporarily, at a point much farther from the Atlantic seaboard than could have been forecast by the colonists and their immediate successors. With this movement there has been another, perhaps more gradual, and evidently one which has not attracted the serious attention of casual students. This latter is the shifting, likewise from east to west, of the center of influence in both politics and culture. It would hardly be fair to state that this latter movement has been at the exact pace set by the shifting of population, because it has not. Different factors have contributed to both of them.

Following the trek of the early covered wagons and the labored voyages of crude steamboats with their cargoes of New England, New York State and Pennsylvania pioneers who went

forth to claim the rich lands of the middle West, there came to that section vast numbers of European home seekers, Scandinavians, Germans, Hollanders and Irish. Most of the three first named were unfamiliar with the language of the new country, and for a generation or more spoke their mother tongues in their homes and churches. The Irish immigrants were quick to adapt themselves to American ways, and they were first to become a factor to be reckoned with when political policies were discussed or political states made up. But the children of all the newcomers, due largely to the influences of the public schools, soon began to take their places beside the children of the original pioneers in directing and shaping local and state administrative affairs.

Years passed, however, before the powerful influences of the newer country began actually to assert themselves. More years passed before the conservative East realized that the former equilibrium of political influence had become displaced. The situation, which would have been regarded as somewhat serious had it been realized that the older order never would be restored; seemed for many years to have caused little concern. But there had been going on through all the years since the middle of the last century those ceaseless and powerful processes, educational and cultural, in schools, colleges and churches, which sprang from the seeds carried across rivers and hills by American pioneers. That seed had, from earlier generations, before and since the glorious adventure of the Pilgrims, withstood every adverse influence. It is inconceivable that it should fail to take root and bear fruit in the salubrious surroundings of the great West.

One who seeks fairly to appraise the strength and potency of these newer national influences must, inevitably, discover that they are closely related and allied. Predominating numbers which drew the center of population gradually westward were not sufficient, in themselves, to more than slightly shift the center of political and cultural influence. The two, in combination, now draw the inquisitive observer of straws in the shifting and changing political winds to the thriving cities and far-flung regions west of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes. The West claims nothing which is not its own by right. By slow but steady development it has passed beyond its period of adolescence into its rightful estate of sturdy and reliant maturity.

### A Dollar in Any Other Size

THOUGH the purchasing power of the dollar is said to be now 61.7 cents as compared with the pre-war dollar, the dollar market is not likely to be seriously affected. All the state and national banks are disposing of dollar bills and silver dollars at the rate of a dollar each and with absolutely no reduction upon carload lots.

The proposal of the United States Government to reduce the size of the dollar bill has no bearing on this issue. It is not to cut down the bill to 61.7 cents' worth that the Treasury Department is reducing its dimensions, but to provide a more convenient size for handling, and incidentally to economize on the amount of paper used annually for this purpose.

Perhaps the Government will get more dollar bills for 61.7 cents than it got before, but the public may rest assured that there will be no bargain sales on old dollar bills when the new dollar bills appear. Whether they are old or new, large or small, dollar bills will continue to be sold at the rate of \$12 a dozen f. o. b. United States Treasury Department.

The 61.7 cents purchasing power of the dollar is merely a relative term and indicative of declining costs in the necessities. In July, 1920, it was down to 48.9 cents and the advance in seven years would seem to promise that along about the middle of the present century, if nothing appears to interrupt the trend, the purchasing value of the dollar may again be somewhere near a dollar. In the meanwhile the American people probably will continue to collect dollar bills and not do much haggling as to whether they are worth 48.9 or 100 cents on the dollar.

### Random Ramblings

A huckleberry by any other name would taste as sweet—perhaps. For instance, Huckleberry Finn would have been Whistleberry if he had been born in Devon or Somerset. In Surrey he would have been Harlequin; in Hampshire Bilberry Finn, and in Scotland Whinberry Finn.

Those two college girls working in the Yellowstone as waitresses during the summer, with whom John Coolidge dined during the visit of the President there, probably are satisfied that everything comes to her who waits.

The farmer's problem today is whether he should sell his land to the local chamber of commerce seeking an airport, or the neighboring country club for an addition to its golf course.

Log cabin—rain on the roof through sighing pines, birds logs crackling on the open hearth, dog outstretched and snoring softly in his sleep. Some won't see any point to this.

They may say what they want about the young ladies of today, the papers still carry plenty of broom, mop, and dustcloth advertisements.

A dry climate is said to be an advantage to the candy and chocolate industry. A dry country is, too.

It would seem that China will have to be in a united state before there can be a United States of China.

Most of the stable values of the dairy farmers are waxing fat in the pastures just now.

How long before it will be considered old-fashioned to go to Europe by boat?

The best thing about a budget is that extravagance cannot budge it.

It has certainly been an easy summer on the garden hose.

Almost anyone can weather a gale of laughter. Happiness loves company too.

### A "Scrapbook" Medley

THERE may be romance in an old "whatnot," there may be the attraction of mystery in the click of the "kaleidoscope," and the charm of the evening lamp cannot be gainsaid; but the "whatnot" has become only a memory to most of us, likewise the "kaleidoscope," and the evening lamp has lost some of its brilliancy in our effete day. However, there is continuous joy, perpetual pleasure in a well selected and well kept "scrapbook." Happy indeed is he who has maintained the scrapbook habit. Tuck the book away for a while, but it comes forth at all, and rewards us with forgotten lore, with facts and fancies, gems and jokes.

To convince a not too credulous friend, I brought forth my cherished book of clippings. We found its contents amusing, curious, at times questionable and even ridiculous from our present-day viewpoint, but always interesting.

Now why did I save that item on "Opals"? They were never my favorite gems, and their history does not attract me even now.

Ah! Here is a social record of "Who danced with the Prince." Half a column is devoted to the fairy splendor of the ball given in honor of the Prince (later Edward VII) upon his visit to New York. A list of the ladies, thirteen of Gotham's elite, who were his partners, is given with much particularity. Mother gave me this clipping, and one can imagine the thrills that were engendered on this momentous occasion. Has not this Prince's grandson touched the hearts of our day?

It is not a far cry from Princes to Presidents, and the turn of a page gives us a list of our Chief Executives from Washington to Benjamin Harrison, tabulating the number of words in their inaugural speeches and also the number of 'I's, first personal pronoun, used in each address.

Washington used 1300 words at his first inaugural, with 20 'I's; but he used only 124 words on the second occasion, and six 'I's. Lincoln used 3500 words on his first inaugural, not the longest record up to that time, but leads in the personal pronoun, 43 'I's dotting his speech. At the second he used few words, and only one 'I. Polk led in the length of his address. Arthur's record is modest—431 words and one 'I.

Times seem to have changed since this set of statistics was compiled, and our Presidents appear to demand more of their listeners—or is it that we demand more of them?

As scrapbooks know no law, have no set style, demand no classified arrangement, we jump from one subject to another with reckless ease. What journalistic joker, or printer's devil "pied" this gem (?) which appears in the secluded corner of another page?

The 'is now at 67 when I like these.  
In every 1 of the land "d between the c e.  
Come from the -ing scribble whose name no I has found;  
But he's an 's fame on 0 more renowned.

This conglomeration is entitled "Properly Punctuated"

Poetry. Perhaps it is, or perhaps it was when it was clipped from the Chicago Herald in the late eighties! Although a scrapbook may be made for fun, it has its serious moments. Here is an octave that opens up avenues through which we may travel far and wide:

Where am I? Down by the sea  
With Shakespeare and Browning. They match—  
The inexpressible three!  
I have but to lift a latch,  
I have but to lift a cover  
To find the depths of the sea;  
And there with the blue sea over,  
Stretches infinity.

That one of the illimitable three did open up an avenue down which we traveled frequently, is shown in the preponderance of Shakespeare's name throughout the book. On one page we read again of Henry Irving and Ellen Terry in "Macbeth"; on another we have Lawrence Barrett on the joy of presenting Shakespeare.

There are schoolgirl essays on "Miranda," on "Shylock," on "Queen Gertrude"—what memories they arouse!—and from Lippincott's is clipped a half page on "Shakespeare and Shorthand." Oh, yes, the books and dashes were used in the days of the Bard of Avon, and inaccuracies and imperfections are attributed to poor shorthand copy!

It is an easy step from drama to music, and we next read of "Emma Thursty's First Song"—a very frightened little girl, who was carried onto the stage, but finally gained courage and sang "Hope, Our Guiding Star." Does anyone sing that nowadays?

What a nest for anecdotes a scrapbook may be! They are tucked away in every corner.

And how a scrapbook does like to lay hold of the origin of this, that and the other! Here are clippings on the origin of dolls, of thimbles, of "Uncle Sam," of the "Old Oaken Bucket." Now comes a poem made up of thirty-eight lines from thirty-eight poems—a clever literary "stunt," but lacking in great coherence.

In an obscure corner we notice a little poem on "Forgiveness," which we are glad to find, glad to preserve, glad to repeat:

A red rose drooping to the ground  
With delicate beauty flushed.  
By a careless foot, at eventide,  
Was trampled on and crushed.  
Christlike, the injured flower returned  
No thorn-prick for the blow;  
But gave instead a sweet perfume  
To him who laid it low.

My friend wandered with me over the pages, and at last she exclaimed: "Why call it a scrapbook? You have many gems hidden away there. Call it a treasure book!" I looked at the worn cover, the yellow, time-stained pages; but I knew that to me it had always been my "treasure book." New joy was added to it in that my friend had seen and shared and understood! G. L. M.

### Notes From Geneva

GENEVA  
ONE would expect Geneva, as the headquarters of the International Union for the Assistance of Children, to set a good example in the work which it does for its own children. And it is certainly to be congratulated in this respect, for an ill-kept child is scarcely ever seen in the canton, and Geneva has some of the best schools for children in Europe. But children must be amused as well as taught, and they like nothing better than a sand-pit in which to dig and play. If this sand pit is near a lake, all the better, and in this way a park may become a real paradise for children. The municipality of Eaux-Vives (Geneva) has presented the "tont petits" of Geneva with a gently sloping beach on the lake, where they can safely bathe and play. No child over six years is allowed here, but there are other beaches for older children.

If anyone thinks yodeling is no longer to be heard in the Swiss mountains, he should have attended the yodeling festival at Lucerne, in which thirty-three groups of yodelers, sixty-seven single yodelers and twenty-five alphorn blowers took part. For the sake of the uninitiated it should be explained that yodeling is defined by the Concise Oxford Dictionary as "singing or making melodious inarticulate sounds; warbling with changes between falsetto and ordinary notes in the manner of Swiss or Tyrolean mountaineers." This covers the whole range of the weird, but not altogether unmusical noises which came from the yodelers at Lucerne. The alphorn blowers made an even louder noise than a group of yodelers, which is saying a good deal. Yodeling is all very well, but more enjoyable to the ordinary ear were the folksongs of the cantonal choirs, in costume. As there were at least 1000 Swiss in costume, this was a good opportunity for seeing Swiss native dresses, which are now seldom worn.

The International Club at Geneva can now boast of a permanent membership of nearly 350, while of members nonresident in Switzerland, it has 325, of whom 201 are Americans. Of its permanent members the greater number belong to the League of Nations and the International Labor Office. The club serves a very useful purpose as an international center at Geneva, and its lunches during the summer to distinguished visitors have become notable events. During the last year Lord Cecil, Dr. Eduard Benes, Fridtjof Nansen, Paul Mantoux and Miss Jane Addams, Henry M. Robinson and Sir Arthur Salter were all entertained in this way, and made interesting speeches to crowded audiences. The club is always glad to see American visitors, who are invited to register themselves in the office which is kept for their reception.

The old castle of Rhases, which catches the eye as the train mounts the steep ascent of the Coire-Engadine railway, is now to be converted into a hotel for Swiss who live abroad, but like to take their holidays in their native country. Presumably, as the pension is to be low, it is not the Swiss who have made his fortune who will be invited to the Château. Founded in the tenth century, this remarkable building became the property of the Count of Hohenzollern in 1459, from which the royal house of Rumania takes its descent, and in 1497 passed to the Emperor Maximilian. In later times it was the residence of the Austrian Minister in the Grisons, and fortunately has escaped the hand of the vandal.

There are so many beauty spots in Switzerland that it is difficult to pick out any one and say that it surpasses the others. But I am told that no one can boast of having seen Switzerland who has not been up the Jungfrau by the mountain railway which takes you to one of the highest spots in Europe. Then there is the Bernese-Lötschberg-Simplon line which is noted for the beauty of its rail route. On this line lies the charming village of Kandersteg. Again the mountain railway from Viège to Zermatt is one of the most beautiful in Europe. It would indeed take a long time to enumerate all the attractive mountain railways in Switzerland, and one must not forget the Gothard route, by many thought to be the finest of them all, as also it was the first of the great engineering feats to conquer the mountains. The other mountain railways are pygmies in comparison with the St. Gothard, and the Simplon, which is the next most important, gives one too much tunnel and too little scenery.

Travelers leaving Geneva by airplane for London via Basel, for Germany via Lausanne and Zurich, or for Lyon, France, have an inspiring beginning to their journey. The trip out to the airfield at Cointrin gives an interesting idea of the style of modern house architecture in

Switzerland, and although house building is going on practically all along the route, the traveler will see no construction out of harmony with the wonderful natural surroundings. Each villa or chalet has its distinctive style of architecture, and it is interesting to note many villas in the Basque style, which is well suited to a background of mountains. Each dwelling has its garden, and to at least one traveler along the route, the impression remaining was one of vivid delphinium blues, and the still more vivid reds and pinks of climber roses.

The airfield itself is situated at the foot of the Jura Mountains in a delightful setting. During 1926, 708 airplanes arrived, and 709 left from the Cointrin field, representing the safe transport of 1486 passengers. In addition, airplane pleasure trips over the town and port of Geneva carried a further 358 persons, all without mishap. Even among the young aviators in training, no mishaps occurred during 1926. For the first five months of 1927 there was a great increase of passenger traffic, as indicated by the fact that more people were taken up in pleasure trips on one day recently than during the whole of the preceding year. Three lines, all private enterprises, have been functioning from Geneva; the Balair, the Air Union and Ad-Astra, and now a fourth is to link up Geneva, Marseille, Barcelona and Madrid.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

#### Fostering Universal Friendship

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regarding your recent editorial and articles relating to the value of international and universal correspondence, may I express gratitude for the invaluable services of The Christian Science Monitor in this respect.

Through an appeal in your columns for books for the Baltic states and another article relating to the School and Poetry Association, I have come into contact with Estonian students and citizens of your own country. Correspondence has proved of the greatest value in fostering universal friendship, admiration for each other's country, and love of great ideals.

While serving in our Royal Navy on behalf of those Baltic states I was able to visit that wonderful little country, Estonia. Now through correspondence, by the aid of her young students, I am able to gain some idea of that little nation's struggles, her aims, her development, and the extent of her fight for independence with freedom.

I am learning to love these humble folk and to follow their growth with interest. It becomes an intense joy to receive earnest acknowledgments and sincere thanks after having forwarded some useful English literature to this poor but not illiterate people.

My correspondence with American friends, too, has been of the greatest value, and I should be loath to part company with them. Gradually I am learning to admire more and more your great country with its wonderful ideals and its firm stand for freedom and right. Your natural surroundings, your beautiful landscapes, your vast distances, come nearer and dearer through the letter of a friend.

May I conclude that through this correspondence and the pages of the MONITOR I am gaining a greater love for my own country and admiration for its magnificence through the eyes and thoughts of your own people.

American civilization has a heritage to maintain, yet the basis in fact of that foundation lies here in Britain. Richmond, Surrey, Eng. ALBERT W. PARKER.

#### Grammar or Syntax?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the editorial page of your issue of the sixteenth under "Editorial Notes" is a paragraph on the subject of grammar. In it you quote the following sentence, "What chiefly counts are its spirit and its method of working." As it seems to me, it isn't a question of grammar at all. But as so often the case, it is a question of syntax and construction. The trouble with the sentence you have quoted is its awkwardness. Of course, I do not have before me the context, but I would say, on the basis of the data available, that if the sentence in question were written, "Its spirit and its method of working are of first importance," there would be no need for a discussion of any sort, and the sense would be apparent to all in a forceful manner. W. H. A. Schenectady, N. Y.